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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Bills Offered and Referred—The Yerger Case—Col. Forney's Accounts—Georgia Reconstruction—Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. HOUSE: Amendments to the Census Bill Passed—Additional Assignments to Committees—Democrats on Repudiation—They all Plead Not Guilty Save Mr. Jones—Message from the President—Adjourned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, December 16, 1869.

SENATE.

Various bills were introduced and referred, including one to provide reports for the Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably a bill to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

Mr. BOREMAN introduced a bill giving priority to certain cases in which a State is a party, in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. OSBORN offered a resolution requesting the Secretaries of the Navy and War to report what lands are held for naval and war purposes in the State of Florida. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, for information from the Judiciary Committee whether further legislation was necessary for the protection of public meetings in the District of Columbia. He said that public meetings in the District had recently been interfered with, and it was necessary for the vindication of the rights of the people peacefully to assemble, that some action should be had.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the Senate immediately if any agreement to which he was a party exists, whereby Yerger, of Mississippi, now under arrest and held by the military authorities of the United States, will be discharged or turned over to the civil authorities of Mississippi, or otherwise disposed of, in case Congress, by any legislation, should take away or restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to hear and determine proceedings before said court for the discharge of said Yerger on a writ of *habeas corpus;* and also if any arrangement exists whereby the hearing of said proceedings, or of any application for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* therein has been delayed, or is now delayed, and that he furnish the Senate copies of all agreements entered into between him, as Attorney General, and the counsel of said Yerger, in relation to said case.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the present consideration, and the resolution went over.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a joint resolution to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON said having made some objection some months since to the accounts of Col. Forney, it was his duty now to acknowledge that so far from Forney having done wrong, he had unfortunately been the subject of wrong doing of others, the confidential officer of the late Secretary of the Treasury, appointed by having misappropriated moneys to the great injury of his principle. He was satisfied the accounts of Col. Forney had been satisfactorily closed, the deficiency having been made up in some way, either by that gentleman himself, or by his friends, and that the Government had lost no interest. By request of Mr. Cameron, a statement by the First Comptroller of the Treasury was read, showing that the accounts of Mr. Forney have been fairly adjusted. The joint resolution was then passed.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the bill for the reconstruction of Georgia, providing for the assembling of the Legislature, the exclusion of persons ineligible under the Fourteenth amendment, and permitting no distinction of race or color, said Legislature to be regarded as provisional in Congress. Mr. Morton's amendment was read, requiring that the Legislature shall be provisional until after it has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and the State is represented in Congress; and it provides penalties for the exercise of office by ineligible persons.

Mr. CARPENTER thought the amendment unnecessary and pernicious. It might give to the Southern people a good reason to say that while in a condition of duress, they were to their hurt misled. The terms of admission were dictated to Virginia. He didn't want any future Jeff, Davis to bring in a bill of exceptions and move for a new trial.

Mr. DRAKE said the rebels of the South should be made to feel the power of Congress; that the infamy of that Georgia Legislature should be wiped out by an act of retribution, and that loyal men of that State should be heard, and should be represented. It must be understood there is a Congress of the nation, that wields the sovereignty of the nation, and whose power could not be strangled by the Supreme Court, or any State authority.

Mr. MORTON said the original bill required the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. That could not be absolutely compelled by Congress, but should be imposed among the terms submitted to that State. In case the State of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, the condition was required of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, and there should be no exception of Georgia, for her present status was not the fault of Congress, but resulted from her own treachery. There was no security for the reconstruction measures, except by maintaining the principles of universal suffrage, and why should we incur a risk unnecessarily? Those States had gone out of their own will, and they should return only upon the conditions to which they had subjected themselves, and now is the time to impose all conditions, for at a subsequent stage it would be useless.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, being the bill relating to appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he fully recognized the necessity for divisions of the powers of Government, believing the concentration of all powers in the hands of a few tended toward despotism, and that the liberties of the people could only be permanently maintained by the fullest regard for the rights and powers of all the departments of the General Government, and of States. While yielding all just respect to the Judiciary, his object was simply to define, by this bill, the powers of that department, and this definition would not exceed, by one step, the limit which the Supreme Court had already laid down. The bill had not been framed with any view of interfering with any question now pending, but to take from the Court a jurisdiction which it now claimed to possess. In support of the position that the Court had no jurisdiction over political questions, the language of the Supreme Court, the various decisions furnished evidence. In the course of a lengthy legal argument, he contended that upon questions involving a conflict between statutes and the Constitution, it was the duty of the Court to define the meaning of the sovereign authority, which was the Constitution. The Court has never claimed the authority to decide political questions, as was shown by the language of the Court itself, in various decisions. It had repeatedly conceded to Congress the authority vested therein by the Constitution to decide what government was the established one in a State. The idea appeared to have gained credence that the object of the bill was to overthrow the lawful powers of the Judiciary, and this he emphatically denied. In conclusion, Mr. Trumbull submitted an amendment, restricting the powers of Justices of the Supreme Court in serving writs of *habeas corpus* to cases of persons within their respective districts.

Mr. THAYER moved again to take up the Georgia bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was essential to have prompt action on the pending bill, inasmuch as efforts were being made to bring before the supreme court questions which might further complicate the status of the Georgia question, and similar political action.

Mr. DRAKE said the statement of the Senator from Illinois was another evidence that there sat in another room of the capitol a tribunal which was to be appealed to as superior to the Congress of the United States. He wanted the American people to know that fact.

The Georgia bill was then taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would never vote to admit the State till she had adopted the proposed amendments, but he could not see the benefit to accrue from an announcement in Congress to that effect at this time. The question with him was simply one of expediency.

Mr. THURMAN said the question was whether the constitutional amendments were to be forced on the people of Georgia and other southern States, against the will of their people; for it could not be denied that the majority of the people of these States were opposed to them. The State of Ohio had rejected the Fifteenth Amendment, and in the name of the people of a State he protested against this attempt to coerce a State into doing that which was repugnant to a majority of her people.

Mr. SAWYER said that if the people of Georgia had learned anything of the temper of the American people, they would not refuse to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, for if the adoption they could produce some proof that their condition was such as to warrant a restoration to their former relations to the Union and Government.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Customs and Revenues. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that the acts of the several departments shall not be called in question by other departments, and fixing the limits of judicial power. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of United States mails to Europe and the ports of India to China via the Suez Canal, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred to Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the act of July 27, '68, to provide for the establishment of a line of mail and passenger steamships between New York and Europe. Referred to same Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. JUDD: To apportion the Representatives for the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty-Second Congress.

By Mr. SHENCK: To establish a Bureau of Custom Revenues in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. KNOTT: To amend the existing laws of the United States relative to the assessment and collection of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. STONE: To repeal the tax of ten per cent. on notes of State banks.

By Mr. WHITEMORE: To enable the Secretary of Interior to contract with Clark Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented letters from the Secretary of the Navy asking authority to enlist 1,500 men for the navy, in addition to the 8,000 men allowed by law. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the remaining amendments to the census bill. Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to strike out the section which gives the franking privilege to census officers, and to require them to keep a postage account was rejected—41 to 87.

Mr. BAILEY moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Jenck's amendment, providing for the appointment of special deputies to collect and arrange manufacturing and social statistics, was adopted yesterday. Carried, and the amendment rejected.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed and the title amended so as to make it simply read as an act to provide for the taking of the ninth census of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to fix the number of Representatives in the House of Representatives and provide for appointment among several States. Referred to the Committee on the Ninth Census.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill to provide for furnishing, at the expense of the Government, artificial limbs and other supports to honorably discharged officers, soldiers and marines whenever needed during life, on account of wounds received or sickness incurred while in the military or marine service of the United States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for an International Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Washington City in 1871. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to amend the act of July 27, 1868, relating to pensions so as to extend the time to five years, in which applications for pensions may be filed in the proper department. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House a bill and complete copies of the report of the board of Admirals, which convened in 1865, of which Admiral Farragut was President. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the Census Act of 1858, but objection was made by Mr. JENCKS.

The SPEAKER announced the following additional assignments to the Committees:

On Elections—Messrs. Brooks, of Mass., and Dox, of Ala.

On Banking and Currency—Mr. Burchard, of Ill.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Starkweather, of Conn., and Hays, of Ala.

On Claims—Mr. Strong, of Conn.

On Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Barnum, of Conn., and Buck, of Ala.

On Judiciary—Mr. Kellogg, of Ky.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Hoge, of S. C.

On Commerce—Messrs. Starkweather, of Conn., and Sheldon, of La.

On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Myers, of Penna.

On Invalid Pensions—M. Hiffin, of Ala.

On Territories—Mr. Buckley, of Ala.

On Patents—Mr. Myers, of Penna.

On Rules—Mr. Cox, of N. Y.

On Revision of Laws—Mr. Jencks, of R. I.

On Railways and Canals—Mr. Sherrod, of Ala.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reply to a resolution of the House, offered by Mr. Wood, calling for a correspondence with the American Minister at Madrid, on the subject of Cuba. The Secretary of State, to whom report the President forwards, states that it is not deemed advisable at this time to comply with the request contained in the resolution. Referred to Committe of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information, as to whether any person holding a United States office has been employed by that department to treat with foreign nations in regard to postal matters, and if so, in conformity with what law, and what expense, and from what appropriation. The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the President's Annual Message, Allison in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Mungen on the financial policy of the Government. He advocated the repudiation of the national debt.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said the gentleman from Ohio said, and well said, he spoke only for himself. If what he said, he had said on the floor of the House, in the presence of all of us, I should not feel it necessary to disclaim all responsibility for his advocacy of repudiation, and I think I may speak for the Democratic members from New York State, as well as for myself. The national debt never has been, never can be, and never will be repudiated. While much of what the gentleman said is true, all that relates to repudiation we utterly disclaim. We expect to pay every cent of the debt according to the contract. Under a better and reduced system of taxation we think it will be as easily paid as the debt of the war of 1812.

Mr. KERR said: While I remember very well that my friend from Ohio, Mr. Mungen, did us on this side the justice to remark that whatever he was about to say he would attempt to bind nobody but himself, yet I deem it an act of duty to myself, and to those whom I represent, modestly, for the whole Democratic party of the country, to say that I do not endorse repudiation in any form, and that I do not believe that the great and honorable party of which I have the honor to be an humble member, endorse any such theory. While I approve very much of what my friend from Ohio has said, and while I believe that there is very great truth in much that he had said, I think it my duty to say as much. I have now said and entered my emphatic disclaimer of the conclusions and theory of my friend.

Mr. SLOCUM said: I am glad the gentleman from Ohio makes no pretense of representing any political party in the remarks he has made. The Congressional district I have the honor to represent on this floor pays into the Treasury more taxes than two or three of the western States combined, and I can assure the gentleman that he represents the sentiments of no party, and I may say of no people in that district. For one I here declare that no party, nor hope of political advancement, will ever induce me to favor any measure tending towards repudiation, either directly or indirectly, or any measure tending to prevent this government from discharging every obligation incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law creating the obligation. In behalf of the Democracy I represent, I hereby repudiate all repudiators.

Mr. RANDALL said: I am utterly opposed to repudiation. The moment allowed to me gives me the opportunity to remonstrate against the enunciation of any scheme of legislation which I believe would place my country in a dishonest attitude before the world. Not only do I believe that we should pay the debt, but I believe, what is of vastly more importance, that the country has the ability, the disposition, and the resources to pay it. I agree with the gentleman from Ohio that this debt was negotiated at ruinous rates. That is matter of just criticism against the party who then controlled the Government and made the negotiation: upon the bonds is stamped the faith and credit of the country, and I say repudiation stands in no other light except the light of dishonesty.

Messrs. PORTER, COX, and WOODWARD expressed similar sentiments. During the discussion the Republican members gathered around the speakers, evincing intense interest in the proceedings.

Mr. GARFIELD, at the close of the discussion, suggested that when the Committee rise, it report a resolution that a proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States, is unworthy the honor and good name of the Nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, sets the seal of its condemnation of any and all such propositions. The motion was voted out of order, inasmuch as it had been agreed on that no business should be transacted either in the House or Committee.

Mr. FITCH addressed the Committee in favor of the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Mr. WILLARD defended the position taken in the President's Message on the subject.

Mr. GARFIELD then, by unanimous consent, moved to report to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That a proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States is unworthy the honor and good name of the nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, hereby solemnly declares its condemnation on any and all such propositions.

The committee then rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALLISON, chairman of the committee, reported Mr. Garfield's resolution to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the yeas and nays ordered.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to table the resolution.

A vote was taken on that motion by a division, and there was but one member voting in the affirmative, Jones himself.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, suggested that as a great many members were absent on account of the understanding that no business would be transacted, the vote should not be taken till the next meeting of the House, when the vote would show a full expression of opinion.

Mr. SCHOFIED, with the suggestion in view, moved the House adjourn. The House refused, and a vote on the resolution was taken by yeas and nays. Before the announcement of the result, Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had voted under a misapprehension, and desired to withdraw his vote, as he understood the resolution to be virtually one of censure against the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Mungen.

Mr. GARFIELD: Not a whit of it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: I understood as charging that gentleman as being unworthy.

Mr. GARFIELD: Not at all.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: Or that his speech was an unworthy one.

Mr. GARFIELD: Not a word about the speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: He had a right to make the speech, though I did not agree with him in it.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., asked permission to make a statement. He said, lest my vote should be misunderstood, I desire to say that I am in favor of the resolution, and probably never shall be. (Several members repeating "probably.") Mr. JONES continued, yes, sir, probably never will be. I should be in a certain contingency in part. If the alternative were presented to me whether to vote that that part of the bonded debt not specified to be paid in gold, should be paid in gold, or that there should be repudiation, to that extent, then, I would go for repudiation, but I am not now in favor of repudiation. I only conceived that this resolution was not a proper one to be adopted. At that time it might be understood. I therefore voted no, and I maintain that vote.

The vote was then announced, yeas, 123; nays, 1, the negative vote being Mr. Jones.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the indulgence of the House to state why it was he had expressed a wish to withdraw his vote. He said that he didn't wish by any vote of his to pronounce censure on the gentlemen from Ohio, Mr. Mungen. He believed that gentleman had a right to make the speech he did make, if he himself was convinced of the soundness of his position. That was the reason why he doubted the propriety of voting for the resolution. He was not a repudiator and never expected to be. He paid his own debts, and was in favor of the Government paying its debts.

A message was received from the President announcing the ratification of the XVth Constitutional Amendment by the State of Alabama.

The House then, at half past four o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

VIRGINIA.

Attempted Assassination of a Revenue Officer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., December 16.—Early in the week, in Lee and Marion counties, on the border of Tennessee, Assistant Assessor Smith and a United States cavalryman named John Boyle, were shot and badly wounded by bushwhackers, while searching for illicit whisky stills in the mountains. Supervisor Presleyer is making efforts to induce the Government to offer a reward for the arrest of the parties who attempted the assassination.

COLUMBUS.

Murder of a Night Watchman by Rowdies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Geo. Engle, watchman in the Miami freight house, was murdered in a saloon on Town street, at two o'clock this morning. Peter Derham knocked him down, then Pete Troot took him by the head and knocked it against the floor, breaking his neck. The men had spent the night in a gambling saloon, and were drunk. Troot and Derham were arrested.

CINCINNATI.

The Germans and Dr. Schoeppe.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 16.—The German physicians, pursuant to a resolution of the meeting held last night, dispatched a telegram to Governor Geary, requesting him to suspend the sentence of death in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe and grant him a new trial. This they pray on the belief that he was convicted of murder upon insufficient evidence.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869. NO. 292.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Reorganization of the Army—Female Suffrage in Wyoming—The Tenure-of-Office Act—Nominations—Knight Templar's Levee—Custom Receipts—New Medical Society—Arrival of Committees.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, December 16, 1869.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering the recommendations made in the last annual reports of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army. Some of the recommendations of General Sherman are very peculiar, and it puzzles the Committee to understand how they can adopt them. He calls for the mustering out of the service of all the supernumerary officers of the army, five hundred and nine in number. At the same time he recommends an increase of the army, requiring the services of five hundred and fifteen officers more than are now on duty, and eight in excess of the number on the list of supernumeraries. For instance, he recommends fifty new companies of infantry, with four officers to each company, to each of the two hundred and fifty present companies of infantry one new lieutenant, to the one hundred and twenty companies of cavalry one extra lieutenant, one extra major to each of the twenty-five infantry regiments, one extra major to each of the ten cavalry regiments, making a total of six hundred and five officers additional. At the same time he recommends the abolition of regimental adjutants and quartermasters, at present ninety in number. This would give employment to all those supernumerary officers, and require eight new appointments.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Now, that the census bill is virtually disposed of, it is understood that the next feature in the House will be the bill to be reported from the Judiciary Committee to repeal all the acts relating to the civil tenure-of-office. Butler's bill will be the one reported, and he intends to take charge of it. In the House the repeal will doubtless be carried with not much if any more than a dozen to the bush. But in the Senate, it is understood that those Senators who adhered so strenuously to the modified law last session will oppose its unconditional repeal now.

ARRIVAL OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee of two members from each of the States represented in the Louisville Commercial Convention are beginning to assemble here. Those from Georgia have arrived. Their object is to urge upon Congress the propriety of assisting in the construction of the Pacific Railroad on or near thirty-second parallel, in accordance with a resolution of the Memphis and Louisville Conventions.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

The published statement that the Female Suffrage Bill, which lately passed the Legislature of Wyoming Territory, and which becomes a law by the approval of Governor Campbell, requires the ratification of Congress, is an error. Congress has the power, however, to annul it.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS' LEVEE.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax will preside at the levee of the Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, this evening. The distinguished visitors remained several hours.

NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A movement has been commenced for the formation of a new Medical Society in the District of Columbia, in opposition to the old Society, which excludes colored members.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: J. Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois, Governor of Utah, vice Durkee. Benj. F. Potts, of Ohio, Governor of Montana, vice Ashley.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts of customs for the week, $2,191,496.

SANTA FE.

Indian Depredations Still Continue.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, Col., December 16—*Santa Fe*, December 15.—The following Arizonia items are received: A band of Indians made a raid on a settlement in Chino Valley, stealing eleven head of horses and mules. The animals were taken out of corral and stable, the doors of which were found closed and fastened next morning. None of the stock has been recovered.

One day last week, Mr. Baggs and Mr. Hannan, *en route* from Big Bug to Lower Agupa, were fired upon by two Indians lying in ambush a few steps from the road. Both escaped unharmed, and returning the fire, brought down one Indian, and captured a Sharpe's rifle, and other trophies, with a large scalp, which was presented to Governor Sanford.

NEWARK, N. J.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

A Boat Capsized—Four Men and a Boy Drowned—One of Them a Pittsburgher.

NEWARK, December 16—A boat containing thirteen workmen who had been engaged putting up the frame work of a new draw bridge for the New Jersey Railroad over the Passaic river, capsized this noon, as the men were going to dinner, and four men and a boy were drowned. The iron workers were in the employment of a Pittsburgh, Pa., Bridge Building Company. The bodies were since recovered. Their names are John Kiley, Thomas Keleen, Manchester and John Leonard, of Newark, and Timothy Griffith, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND.

A Postmaster and His Surety Charged with Mail Robbery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, December 16.—Albert B. Knight and William F. Roof, of Edgerton, Ohio, the former being postmaster, and the latter one of his sureties, were arrested and brought here to day charged with embezzlement of money order funds of the postoffice department. Special Agent, G. F. Baldwin, upon an examination of the affairs of the office, reports a deficiency ranging from five to six hundred dollars. Both were held to bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer the charge at the January term of the United States Court.

CANADA.

The Caldwell Extradition Case—The Queen's Bench Refuses to Interfere—Exportation of Silver Coin—Adjournment of Parliament, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

QUEBEC, December 16.—The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have refused to hear an appeal in the Caldwell Extradition case, three out of five considering they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the prisoner being confined in the Montreal jail.

The exportation of silver coin has reached 1,980,000.

Parliament adjourned from the 23d inst. to the 11th of January.

Reports from the Chandiere gold mines are said to be favorable.

LOUISVILLE.

An Editor Suicides—Why Senator McCreery Withdrew.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Edwin Bryant, who committed suicide to-day, had been editorially connected with several Kentucky journals.

Hon. T. C. McCreery withdrew from the Senatorial contest on the ground that he desired harmony in the Democratic party, and looked upon the vote on the first ballot to day as pointing to Gov. Stevenson.

NEW YORK CITY.

Butler's Reply to Greeley—Petroleum Convention—The Spanish Flotilla—Plot for its Destruction—Sugar Seizures—Banks "Shinning" for Money—Gray-haired Defaulter—Decline of American Commerce—Cause and the Remedy, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

General Butler has a long reply to Greeley's article, calling on him to take prominent action in the removal of disabilities of the late rebels. Butler says the Southern leaders who misled their communities, and brought war with all its attendant evils upon the country, should be punished as examples to deter others in like cases of offending.

I think that had an example been made of some half-dozen of the leading traitors of the South, especially those who were educated at the military schools of the United States and trusted with commands in our armies, who resigned their trust to take command in the armies of the rebellion, and those who, being entrusted with places in Congress or in the Cabinet, used their places to hatch treason, foment insurrection and maintain the rebellion to destroy their government, ought to have been signally punished, and if that punishment had been awarded, which every other government in like cases has meted out, at this day all matters in the rebel States which now disturb the public peace, would have been settled and quiet, commercial prosperity, agricultural industry, emigration of labor and capital and a revivication of every beneficient enterprise would have filled the Southern country, and every insurgent State would have long ere this been readmitted into the Union. All that remains now for statesmen is to see that every safeguard is given to the loyal and true men of the South, white and black, who stood by their country in the darkest hour of its history, and that protection of property and equality of political rights be assured. Therefore, in any action I may take in Congress or elsewhere, I shall have this end only in view.

General Butler wishes not only the adoption, but the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and will use all his efforts for the passage of laws to secure the latter. This is not for political purposes but for the substantial benefit of the South.

Among the suspensions announced yesterday was that of E. Edgerton & Co., probably the largest importers of foreign caskets. This firm suspended on Monday and yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors to Hon. Albert P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Edgerton & Co. hope to be able to meet all demands. An inventory of stock is now being taken, and besides that in their store the firm have a large amount of goods which have not been taken out of bond.

The *Express* says there were a number of additional failures of New York merchants announced this afternoon, chiefly, however, of a small way. The list includes Isaac Prager, dry goods; H. E. Le Grain, dry goods; James Beck, shirts, Bosworth, White & Belcher, millinery goods; Cowles & Case, domestic goods; A. H. Rosenheim, millinery goods; M. J. Hobbs & Co., woodenware; Baker & Hamilton, carpets; Sprague Wright, proprietor of the Park Hotel. There were a number of out of town failures also announced, viz: S. B. Taffan, boots and shoes, Newburyport, Mass.; Hopkins, Ingalls & Co., dry goods, Boston; Ryder, Crocker & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia; Miller, Schloss & Stein, hosiery, Philadelphia; Hastings Britton & Co., dry goods, St. Louis; Rensteln, Marks & Field, dry goods, Philadelphia; McVey & Bro., dry goods, San Francisco; H. H. Kendall, hats and caps, Cincinnati; Trufont & Gardiner, grocers, Albany; G. R. Heiss & Co., dry goods, Iowa City; Seward, Bentley & Chesely, East Buffalo; S. May & Co., clothing, Omaha; W. W. Bond & Co., wool manufacturers, Trenton, N. J. The street has been filled with rumors for some days past in regard to failure of a prominent domestic commission house, but we understand they are without any foundation, and it is stated the firm is worth two millions over their liabilities.

The *Post* reports the failure of the extensive dry goods house of Howard Cole & Co., of Baltimore. Several large importing houses of this city suffer severely. The liabilities are reported at $700,000.

The *Express* says: Gray, the absconding broker of Broad street, it appears, on Friday evening was put in charge of some detectives connected with a banking firm of this city. These detectives had a full understanding of the case, and did not inform until Gray disappeared. The *Commercial Advertiser* has a report that he payed the detectives $4,000 for his release.

In the Petroleum Convention, yesterday, a committee was appointed to procure accurate instruments for testing oils, and declaring such instruments to be standard tests for the whole trade. A warm debate followed on the proposition of the Pittsburgh Association to sell oil hereafter by weight only, and not by measure. This met with much opposition from New York and Cleveland, and it was finally postponed, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Spanish flotilla is expected to leave New York to-day. A bold plot for the destruction of the gunboats by torpedoes was frustrated by their sudden removal to anchorage in the stream on Monday. It is reported that an attempt will be made by the Cubans to burn some of the vessels before their departure.

The amount of sugar under seizure here, by Colonel Howe, Treasury Agent, is 50,000 hogsheads, 140,000 boxes, and 16,000 bags.

The letter from Senator Wilson in the *Tribune*, favors the emancipation of Cuban slaves, and the independence of the Cuban colonies.

This afternoon an elderly gentleman named George Browning, who for many years has been employed in the Sub-Treasury Building, was brought before Commissioner Shields on a charge of embezzling the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars at various times, the amount having been entrusted to him by creditors of the Government. Dunning, it appears, used to collect bills for the Sub Treasury, and the defalcation was discovered after an examination of the books. The defendant was held in twenty thousand dollars bail to appear for examination next Tuesday.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day, after a lengthy debate, adopted the report and the resolutions of the majority of the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce submitted two weeks ago, which recommends the repeal of the existing laws; that foreign built vessels be imported free of duty and privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are American owned and not to be employed in our coastwise trade; that iron plates and such other material for the construction of steamers as may be deemed advisable be admitted free of duty; that on all ship stores proviable in bond drawback be returned as upon goods shipped for sale to foreign hands, and that ample subsidies be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards, to the end that a competition with a powerful foreign organization may be successfully inaugurated and sustained.

Explosion of a Glycerine Magazine—One Life Lost.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 16.—About three o'clock this afternoon the people of Titusville were alarmed by a terrific shock, caused by the exploding of a glycerine magazine owned by the Roberts Torpedo Co., containing about half a ton of nitro glycerine. The cause of the explosion is not known. P. H. Brophy, one of the agents, who was the only man known to have been near the magazine at the time, was instantly killed. Considerable damage was done to buildings throughout the city. The magazine was situated about one mile from the city.

—James A. Weston, citizen's candidate, was elected Mayor of Manchester, N. Y., on Tuesday.

ARMY REUNION.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland—Abstract of the Address of Major General James S. Negley—Adjourned to Meet at Cleveland next September.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was called to order at ten o'clock by the Chairman, General Sheridan. After reading and adopting the minutes of yesterday's proceedings, General Fullerton, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution favoring the investment of the funds of the Society in Government bonds, which was adopted.

The Committee appointed to select the place for the next reunion reported Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. A ballot was had, and Cleveland chosen by a large majority.

The Chairman announced that he had sent the following telegram to Brig Gen. Thomas, San Francisco: "The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, by an unanimous resolution, express deep regret at your unavoidable absence, and direct me to express to you their continued love, and admiration. [Signed.] P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen., Presiding Officer."

Telegrams were received and read from Gen. Barnum, of New York, and Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, also a letter from the widow of the late Gen. Kitchen, of Illinois.

The Committee on Memorials reported the death of the following members of the society during the past year: Gen. Kitchen, Illinois; Gen. Raymond, Illinois; Gen. Wagner, Indiana; Captain Harmon, Ohio.

The committee to nominate officers for next year reported the following: President, Gen. Thomas; Vice Presidents, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Generals Rosecrans, Schofield and Negley and twelve others, from the different States represented in the Army of the Cumberland; Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Major Waterman and Gen. Gist, Indianapolis, and General Fullerton, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Orator for the next anniversary reported Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, with Gen. Garfield as alternate. Adopted.

Gen. Willick submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present history and some of the official records of the late war contain a great many errors and some grave misstatements in regard to important details; and whereas it is desirable to place before the people of the United States a true and correct history of these important events, one of the best means to produce and preserve the patriotism and sense of the nation's honor; and whereas the number of those who participated in the struggle for the nation's life are daily becoming less, and testimony will be lost: therefore

Resolved, That members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland petition Congress to establish a board of trustees of war records, composed of the historiographers of the country, the loyal governors and other leading statesmen, whose duty it shall be to examine into these records, and correct all errors and contradictions, and who shall have the power to summon the necessary witness in order to carry out this object.

A resolution of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists was laid on the table.

A resolution offered by General Kimball was adopted, appointing W. H. Drapper, of Indianapolis, stenographer, and Thomas Reese, of the Military commission of the Army of the Cumberland.

After various resolutions of thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, newspapers, railroads, &c., the President announced that there was no further business before the society.

Adjourned until three P. M., when the annual address will be delivered.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—The Academy of Music was crowded this afternoon to hear the address of General Negley, of which the following is an abstract:

In this day of joyous peace, public safety and full enjoyment of the richest abundance of God's blessing, we have assembled to celebrate the third annual holiday of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. To commemorate the hallowed friendships formed beside the watch fire, and on the weary march and under the musty smoke of battle, we have stepped aside from the busy walks of life, and wended our way hither, from far distant homes, to stand in solemn retrospection, hand in hand, with our comrades, in the great drama that ensued from the time when the dignified and accomplished "Don Carlos Buell" carefully traversed the romantic country between the Tennessee and Ohio rivers? Or when he "won the Derby," with Braxton Bragg? Or finally what changes since that pathetic hour when our "Moses" knelt by the side of fighting Moody, praying and weeping that Nashville might be spared to him as his political inheritance?

With an honest pride in our race, and a faith in the future unity and grandeur of our empire, we cordially welcome our dispersed brethern to stand manfully and fearlessly with us upon the broad platform of equality, justice and independence, the sole principles which can warrant our uninterrupted welfare as a great people, and once again we say to them, let the old flag, with its glorious traditions of the past wave proudly o'er our Union, one and indivisible, gathering with us always and evermore the golden sheaves of peace, prosperity and power.

In closing, the Gen'l said: My friends, I would have you bear with me kindly, and a little while longer, that we may pay a tribute of respect, in terms of endearing remembrance, to the fame of these brave comrades who have passed beyond the mysterious portals of eternity, on the noiseless march which hath no return. Kind Father, grant then that the cause which numbered them with the nation's dead, may moulder with their ashes, and never again blight the happiness of our firesides with the anguish of bereaved parents, widows and lonely orphans. Men may come, and men may go, but the memory of those who died in defense of their country's laws, will be cherished while reason holds its sway.

After the address, the Chairman read telegrams received from the President of the United States and General Sherman.

Brief speeches were then made by General Willich, Chaplain Moody, and others, and the President announced the re-union meeting adjourned, to meet at Cleveland, next September.

The re-union banquet, to-night, has been a complete success. The banquet hall is magnificently decorated with flags and portraits of the distinguished Generals of the Army of the Cumberland. About six hundred persons were present.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Ecumenical Council not yet in Working Order—No Uneasiness in Regard to the Pope's Health—Revolutionary Movements in Portugal—The French Empress and Pere Hyacinthe—Orleans Princes—Suez Canal to be Closed for Repairs—The Spanish Crown Jewels—Marine News, Money and Produce Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 16—The *Figaro*, today, says the Count Daru had a conversation with the Emperor on the subject of his entering the Cabinet. He made it a condition on receiving the appointment that the Orleans princes shall be permitted to enter France. The Emperor replied that it was the Republic that exiled them, and concluded his remarks with the words, "See me again on this interesting subject."

There was a brilliant review of the Pontincial Zouaves yesterday by General Kanzeler, Minister of War. There were sixty thousand spectators present, including

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¾.

THERE are signs of trouble among the Indians of the Upper Missouri, which may call for a short but decisive winter campaign, such as that with which Sheridan and Custer last year permanently pacified the equally wild tribes of the southwest.

GOLD was quoted yesterday down to 121¼. It will be lower still when the Secretary is known to have definitely surrendered his theory of fixed limitation to the movement. He will put $30,000,000 on the market at New Year's, on the payment of interest, and the market will then recede out of sight of his limit, if he should still attempt to adhere to it against the advantage of the Treasury.

Money on call is now quoted in New York at so much interest, "gold." This is another step in the right direction—toward the general adoption of the specie standard in the financial transactions of the people.

THE CITIZENS of seven counties of Iowa announce their intention to resist the payment of a special tax, to meet certain bonds, "until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted." No conclusion could be more sensible. All legal and practical remedies are the inalienable rights of citizens and of communities, to be always asserted and never denied. A foolish fellow, who advocated, in a Convention of the protesting people, the other day, a forcible resistance to the execution of existing laws and of the plain decisions of the Courts, in the matter of this tax, found himself standing alone, a wiser conclusion securing the otherwise unanimous vote of the Convention. These counties had issued bonds to certain railway companies, which were subsequently negotiated into the hands of *bona fide* purchasers. A breach of contract was afterwards relied upon by the citizens to avoid the resulting taxation, but was not sustained on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the obligation, to satisfy both interest and principal, as one covering all the property public and private in the respective counties. To this decision is now to be interposed the passive resistance recommended by the Convention. Of course, the result can only be an increase of the burden and the satisfaction of every dollar of its issue.

THE STATE'S CASH ACCOUNT.

A letter from THOMAS NICHOLSON, Esq., of the State Treasury Department, states the balance on hand, November 30, at $1,400,861 48, while $8,328 72 of interest overdue; $273,998 73 of loans overdue, and $1,483,815 65 of the bonds of next July now called in for payment, make an aggregate sum of present liabilities, in excess of means at hand, of $365,291 62. To this must be added the $950,000 of interest payable February 1. This statement shows the fallacy of certain current talk about an "unexpended balance" in the Treasury. The cash on hand would not meet the matured obligations, if all presented at once. But the Treasurer has assumed the risk of being able to meet all claims as they may be presented, and with every prospect of success, in view of other revenues yet to come in. He must be a common scold, and nothing else, who carps at this situation of affairs.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The success of this great undertaking is not yet quite sure. We have accounts of trouble from the drifting in of the sand, whether from the banks or from the adjacent desert is not distinctly stated. Moreover, the mud brought down by the Nile reaches to the artificial harbor of Port Said, and for all time will cause great expense to keep it clear.

The struggle of human power and science with the giant forces of nature shows us at once the greatness and littleness of man. Men can and do overcome giant obstacles which lie in their way, provided they are fixed and unchangeable. The Mount Cenis Tunnel, for example, is but a work of engineering skill and patient and persistent toil, which, it persevered in, cannot fail to be successful; the building of a railway across this continent, and over the lofty mountain ranges that stretch athwart the track, is another work of the same kind. But these obstacles are not *forces*, as are the drifting mud of the Nile, the sands of the desert, and the snows of the great western mountains of this continent. These are the things that try human power, and among these the line dividing between the possible and impossible is found. There is a vast difference between an ever-active natural force and a formidable natural obstacle.

But we think there are no natural forces bearing against the success of the Suez Canal but what can be overcome; and if it can be thoroughly established as a commercial highway at all, it will be a great one. As a general summary of the commercial movement through it, M. DE LESSEPS estimates the tonnage of Liverpool at 6,000,000, Marseilles 6,000,000, and the trade through the Dardanelles 6,000,000, and claims that the traffic of the canal will be 6,000,000, affording from the tonnage alone an annual return of $12,000,000.

The distance through the Red Sea from Suez to the Straits of Bab el Mandel is about 1,700 miles. This narrow sea, with its hot desert shores, is probably among the most dangerous and unpleasant navigable routes in the world. Having passed the straits, the vessel enters the Gulf of Aden and skirts the southern shore of Arabia for about five hundred miles more before it reaches the broad expanse of the Indian Ocean.

This canal, however, if it can be made a safe and eligible route, will greatly shorten the distance from the ports of Europe and America to those of southern and eastern Asia, both continental and insular. The following table, showing the comparative distances from New York to some of the principal ports of Asia and Australia by the Suez route, and by the route across this continent westward, is interesting:

	From New York via Gibraltar and Suez.	From New York via P. R. R. & San Francisco.
Melbourne, Aus.	13,200	10,300
Shanghai	12,500	8,850
Hong Kong	11,700	9,300
Manilla	11,600	9,600
Singapore	10,600	10,600
Batavia	10,500	11,000
Penang	9,950	11,000
Calcutta	9,700	12,150
Ceylon	8,750	12,200

Heavy merchandise will nearly all be carried to and from our Atlantic ports, and those of Europe, via Suez, while the passenger traffic, especially to China and Japan, will be apt to take the western route; for even from Europe it will be shorter in time, and incomparably more interesting and pleasant. Tourists will more frequently start either eastward or westward and keep on till they make the grand circuit of the globe.

THE GREAT CENTRAL PRAIRIE REGION.

A few words on the subject of the adaptation of the region beyond the Mississippi and Missouri to many branches of industry not yet generally introduced or practiced may be of some interest and profit just now, when so many people are thinking of going there.

The State of Missouri, south of the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and from eighty to one hundred miles west of the Mississippi, is generally hilly, rough, rocky and covered with timber, much of it scrubby and of no great value. It is in the midst of just such a country that those vast deposits of iron ore, known as Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and others, are situated. In this rough region there are many pretty and fertile valleys, and both hills and valleys are well adapted to the culture of the vine and other fruits.

West of that comes in the magnificent prairie region which stretches hundreds of miles in every direction, westward to the great plains, and northwards to Dakota, and southward to Texas. There is probably not in in the world another tract of first rate arable land so large and so beautiful. More than half of Missouri is embraced in this tract, and more than half of Kansas—the western part of the one, and the eastern part of the other. Northern and western Missouri, Iowa, and the eastern part of Nebraska are also in it; so is the Indian territory south of Kansas, and so is a large part of Texas. All these, with their artificial geographical divisions, comprise one vast and almost unbroken body of good land, nearly the whole of which is or was prairie, but where all the streams are more or less fringed with timber.

Western Missouri and Kansas are now attracting the most attention, and of them we shall now particularly speak.

The face of the country is much more undulating than that of Illinois. The soil has more sand in it, but not so much as to detract from its fertility. Except the bottom lands along the rivers and other streams, there is very little land that is quite level in all that region, neither is there much but what is sufficiently so to admit of easy tillage. Those long and graceful undulations, often varied by more abrupt bluffs and circular and symmetrical mounds, give to the traveller ever-varying landscapes of singular beauty and sometimes grandeur.

No land in all the country produces finer corn, and none is more easily tilled as soon as the prairie sod is rotted. It is a common practice to plow the sod early in May, and then, with an axe, or instrument made for the purpose, make incisions in the overturned sod, into each of which three or four grains of corn are dropped and covered by a dash of the foot. There it grows without further cultivation; for, owing to the toughness of the sod, further cultivation is impossible. This is called "sod corn," and yields from 15 to 40 bushels per acre. By the next spring, or in the fall of the same year, that sod is so thoroughly rotted that it pulverises easily, and the plow may be driven as deep as the team is able to draw it. Thus quickly and easily is this soil put into the finest tilth. The breaking of the sod, if hired, costs generally four dollars an acre; but any farmer can do it if he has a breaking plow and a good team. A breaking plow has a sharp rolling cutter which goes in advance of the share, cutting vertically through the sod to the depth that is intended by the operator to turn it over. The crop of sod corn generally pays all expenses.

But there is too much corn grown in that country, and it would add much to its prosperity were there a greater variety of crops. Wheat does very well, and the breadth sown is rapidly increasing. Barley and oats also do well, better than in any of the States east of the Mississippi. But corn is so sure a crop, its cultivation so simple and easy, and so little expense attends the gathering of it, that it is not strange that those new beginners—often poor and struggling—should push its cultivation almost to the neglect of every other crop.

In Minnesota and Iowa spring wheat is more largely cultivated than winter wheat; but in western Missouri and Kansas the winter varieties are greatly preferred. It is sown early, or ought to be—say, in the first half of September—so that a strong covering of the ground may be secured. This keeps the soil from being blown from the roots by the strong winds of the winter and early spring. As before remarked, the culture of wheat is rapidly increasing.

Hemp is grown to some extent, principally on the very fat bottom lands; but its cultivation might be greatly and profitably increased, were proper machinery at hand to prepare it for market. Works for this express purpose, where the plant, either rotted or unrotted, could be furnished by the surrounding farmers, would be very profitable to all concerned.

Broom corn is another production that might be made very profitable by a similar union of agricultural and manufacturing enterprise. It grows luxuriantly in Kansas, and the high prairies produce the best quality.

Sorghum is another crop which requires a similar union with manufacturing enterprise. This branch of agricultural industry will never come to much so long as each farmer must extract the sweet of the plant as best he can. It grows in that country with great vigor.

Wool may be grown in that region more cheaply than in any part of the country this side of the Mississippi; for no where else are such pastures for sheep, whether enclosed or unenclosed, to be found; and the purity of the atmosphere is highly conducive to their health. Now what folly it is to carry that wool away to Massachusetts to be manufactured, and then carry it back again! There are some woolen mills in Kansas; but the number might be greatly and advantageously increased.

Cotton, owing to the dry and ever-stirring atmosphere, can never be manufactured to advantage in that region.

FRUIT.

In California, where most other fruits, especially the grape, are so fine, the apple cannot be grown successfully; but in Western Missouri and Kansas it attains a degree of perfection unknown, probably, in any other part of the world. This is true of the growth and vigor of the tree, the abundance of its yield, and the size, beauty and flavor of the fruit. The time is not far distant when Kansas apples will find their way to almost every part of the country.

Peaches grow to great perfection, both trees and fruit. This fruit, either dried or canned, may, and probably will, become of great commercial value to Kansas. In size and flavor they are unequalled in Delaware or New Jersey.

The rich warm soil, the pure air, and the bright skies of that region are highly favorable to the growth, health and flavor of the grape. The culture of the vine is rapidly extending, but as yet but little wine is made. The day is not distant, however, when this will become an interest of great magnitude both in Kansas and Missouri. But to do this advantageously requires combinations of wine growers and wine manufacturers, the latter possessing the requisite capital, experience and skill.

There is no other part in the Union where agricultural, horticultural and pastural labor could be more advantageously blended with local manufacturing industry and skill; and men who possess practical skill in any of these departments, or others, and can command a little capital, would do well to consider these suggestions.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, December 10, 1869.

Most of the white population of Colorado is gathered into towns—among the the mines this is especially true; the trading towns along the foot of the mountains, of which Denver is the first, outnumber the farmers and ranch-men; and on the plains the ranch men used to keep close to the military or trading posts or stage stations for security, and are only beginning to settle out wherever the best grass and water draw them.

Not having yet visited the mountains, I shall not attempt to describe the mining towns hidden away in the gulches; but judging from hearsay and from their representatives whom I have seen in the streets of Denver, I think they have a better population than the average of mining towns of California and Nevada. The paucity of placer mines, with their demoralizing alternations of failure and success may account for this. The depression in mining operations, several years ago, scattered the loose population of adventurers, leaving mostly hard working men, many with families, and those with the return of better times and generous outside assistance, have now educational and religious institutions, superior to those of most new countries, and many of their homes have become such as would be proudly owned in the east.

Of the mining towns, Central City, with six thousand people, is first, but its cramped location, affording room for but one street, must prevent its growth. Georgetown, in the richest silver region, near the summit of the mountains, is growing fastest. Here are the mines from which ore worth $1000 per ton is largely shipped to Newark and other eastern cities, and to Swansea, in Wales. Last week Georgetown was almost half ruined by a gale, which also destroyed much property in Denver and elsewhere. I will not attempt to individualize the minor mining towns, but pass down to the plains, where I am more at home.

Few persons who have not seen them have a right notion of the western military posts, being misled by the universal term "fort." Generally, they are in no sense forts, not even entrenched camps, but merely a number of expensive buildings enclosing a smooth parade ground, and surrounded by a few square miles of "reservation," which is useful to keep demoralizing influences at a distance. The patronage of the military officers and men, however, builds up a little Sodom outside, where intemperance, the bane of our army officers, has greater license than in the well regulated establishment of the "post trader."

Except in the rich farming and grazing country to the south, few stations on the stages routes get to be towns. When they do, they have a ruder and more wholesome character than the parasites of the military posts. Besides the custom of travelers and freighters, a considerable trade is carried on with friendly Indians, hunters and herdsmen. The scarcity of building materials gives these little towns a queer appearance. Some places they have cotton wood enough for cabins; in others a loose, crumbly sandstone; another town has adobe walls, with canvass, grass, thatch, or sod roof; but where the soil will not work into adobes, holes are dug in the sides of bluffs and covered with poles, brush and earth, the hard and dry earth *in situ*, making good walls, floor, fireplace and chimney. The station building itself is usually a good large frame, connected with a "dug out" part by a tunnel, to which the station keepers escape if attacked by Indians.

The railroad towns of the plains are all much like those on the Union Pacific Railroad, which have been so often described. Each has its period of inflated growth and sudden collapse. When the house cars move on, the portable frames and canvas roofs are packed up and shipped ahead, and the deserted village maintains a flickering existence, dependent on the paltry patronage of railroad passengers, for as yet there are no surrounding settlements to produce a local trade. Drinking, gambling and vice of all kinds flourish like fungi in these decayed towns. Many, however, will revive on the Kansas Pacific as cattle marts; on the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific as the nuclei of settlements for farming by irrigation. Several, such as Evans on the Denver Pacific and Kit Carson on the Kansas Pacific, will continue prosperous after ceasing to be railroad termini, by virtue of their situations. The latter will be the shipping point for all the Southern Colorado and New Mexico trade, but as I intend spending part of the winter there I shall not speak further of it now.

All the purely commercial towns of Colorado lie near the foot of the mountains. Of these several claim to be formidable rivals to Denver. I have not yet seen any of the others, but have become well acquainted with many of the merchants of this place. Most of the wholesale business of Colorado is done here, and on such liberal terms that, allowing for freight, I could observe no appreciable advance over St. Louis prices. Nor is there anything of the feverish excitement and overdoing things which is characteristic of Chicago, but rather the quiet assured style of Philadelphia or St. Louis. So too their buildings are nearly all good and substantial; business houses mostly of brick, dwellings of brick, gravel or frame, and in better taste than those of most places I have seen. The city is built on an easy slope, extending back nearly two miles from the South Platte river and irrigated by an accquia which taps the same river twenty miles above.

Shade trees are planted in every street and irrigated gardens surround most of the dwellings. In two or three years Denver will be as luxuriantly green as Salt Lake City, and will not be disfigured by such outlandish features as suit the tastes of our Mormon neighbors. From every part of Denver two hundred miles of the Rocky Mountains can be seen, affording an endless feast of sublime and beautiful scenery, varying with each hour of the day, or season of the year, changing with each change of weather, and often at the same time part bathed in sunshine and part wrapped in storms. Such scenery, and other higher attractions than mere money-making have tended to draw to Denver a higher class of people than are commonly found in such sparsely settled countries. With the completion of railroads the society of few places will excel that of Denver, and it will be none the worse for a dash of the brusqueness of the frontier. C. J.

Tax on State Banks.

From the Veazie Bank, in Maine, a case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which involved the question of the constitutionality of the tax on State banks. Chief Justice Chase, in his decision, affirms the constitutionality of the act. He says it may be assumed that the words direct taxes, as used in the Constitution, comprehends only capitation taxes, and taxes on land, and, perhaps, taxes on personal property, by general valuation and assessment of the various descriptions possessed within the several States. The decision concludes as follows:

Having, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional power, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it cannot be questioned that Congress may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the public by appropriate legislation. To this end, Congress has denied the quality of legal tender to foreign coins, and has provided by law against the imposition of counterfeit and base coin on the community. To the same end, Congress may discourage by suitable enactments the circulation as money of any notes not issued under its own authority. Without this power, indeed, its attempts to secure a sound and uniform currency for the county must be futile. Viewed in this light, as well as in the other light of a duty on contracts or property, we cannot doubt the constitutionality of the tax under consideration.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Erie authorities have secured two suspected incendiaries.

THE York County Iron and Steel Company expect to commence operations about the first of March, next.

THE gas works at York have been improved and extended, and the supply of gas is now sufficient for all purposes.

THE erection in Berks county of a hospital for the insane is urged. Two grand juries have reported in favor of such an institution.

A BUTCHER, W. H. Bennett, residing in York, was terribly cut across the hand by a large knife which he was carelessly carrying in his pocket.

THE *North Western Independent*, a weekly paper, not having been issued last week, for good reasons, two numbers will be issued this week.

THE Drummer Boy of Shiloh is being played at a variety of places throughout the State, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A TAILOR, George S. Ludwig, of Reading, has been arrested and committed on a charge of embezzlement, brought by his employer, Wm. Donalower.

THOUSANDS of chickens and turkeys have recently died in Lancaster, Chester and Delaware counties, from a disease known as "chicken cholera."

AT York, last week, Martin Smyser was seriously injured by the bursting of a double barreled gun, which he had loaded too heavily, and discharged at a target.

THE large wooden pipe mills of John A Woodward, at Williamsport, were burned on Tuesday morning, the fire originating from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Loss $15,000; insured in the Lycoming Mutual.

CORNELIUS C. DONAGHUE, of Titusville, has obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, N. Y., against the Erie Railroad Company, of $30,000 for damages sustained at the Mast Hope disaster.

THE Union League of Philadelphia held its annual meeting, a few evenings since, and the Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors was presented. There is a surplus in the treasury of over twenty thousand dollars, and in view of this the annual tax upon each member next year is to be only twenty-five dollars.

A SENSATION was created at Lancaster, last week, on account of a supposed epidemic in the Children's Home, at that place, two little boys having died suddenly, after being siezed with headache. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that the deaths were occasioned by appoplexy, and the excitement subsided.

POST OFFICE changes are announced as follows:

Dividing Ridge, Somerset county, Pa.—J. B. Milegass, vice Isaac Felson, resigned.

Brundonville, Schuylkill county, Pa.—N Brandon, vice R Briesch, resigned.

Established—Avonia, Erie county—J. McCreary, Postmaster.

THE case of the unfortunate boy, Joseph Fallgate, confined for years in a miserable den in the Berks county Alms House, has been investigated, and the physicians report him to be an imbecile, with a monomania for incendiarism; also, that the time for improvement in his case has passed, so that nothing now can be done but to restrain him from his vicious inclination. He was deemed an unfit subject for confinement in the State Asylum.

RECENTLY, C. H. Decker, dry goods merchant at Leona, Bradford county, absconded, taking with him about $10,000 in money and a large quantity of goods. He had been buying goods largely in New York and Elmira for some time previous and selling them at a low figure, sending off a good many also in a peddler's wagon. Not more than one thousand dollars' worth of goods were left in the store. His liabilities amount to about fifteen thousand dollars.

AT a recent meeting of the trustees of the Avondale relief fund, at Plymouth, Treasurer Gaylord reported receipts of $100,077 32, of which $76,635 72 had been invested, and $12,727 64 distributed among those entitled to the benefits of the fund, leaving a balance on hand of $10,718 76. In addition to the above, George H Stuart, of Philadelphia, has $26 000 deposited, on call, at six per cent. interest. Total contributions, collected as above, $126,077 32.

MRS. HARRIET MILLER, colored, died at Philadelphia, a few days since, at the age of 85 years, leaving property valued at $100,000. She was originally a slave in South Carolina, and was married to a wealthy planter named William Purvis, by whom she had four children, of whom only one, Robert Purvis (the well known eloquent and able advocate of equal suffrage,) lives. The motive of the planter's marrying this colored woman arose from sheer gratitude, she having warned him of a conspiracy of men to assassinate him. He left his property to her at his death. She went to Philadelphia and married one Robert Miller, a colored clergyman. A few weeks since, while returning from a visit to South Carolina, she was prostrated by paralysis, and from this she lingered in severe illness until her death.

THE Bradford county *Reporter* tells a bear story. Hear it: Some eight or ten years ago Mr. C. R Scouten, one of the most successful and experienced hunters in this section, set a trap for a bear which had been seen near Northrop Hollow, on the Schrader Branch. Bruin put his foot in the trap, and in the morning when Mr. S. went to look for him he only found about one half of one of his paws, which the animal undoubtedly thought it better to lose than to run the risk of falling into the hands of his human enemy. Tracks of the maimed bear have been seen every summer since, but every effort to capture it proved unavailing. During the past few weeks, however, Mr. Scouten again made the attempt to rid the neighborhood of Mr. Bruin, and the other day succeeded in killing him by a ball from his trusty rifle. On examination it proved to be the veritable bear which he had entrapped nine years before, as that part of the paw corresponding to the piece found in the trap was missing.

A Bushwhacker Photographed by a Friend.

The Washington *Reporter* says: We are with the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and Beaver *Argus* cordially on the Treasurer question and will work as hard as either of those journals to secure Gen. Irwin's election. But at the same time regard for truth and a spirit of fairness and justice towards an opponent will not permit us to join in charges and assertions which are entirely without foundation. * * * Whenever it becomes apparent that public journals are laboring more for the accomplishment of private ends than for the public benefit, their influence will prove detrimental instead of advantageous. We have no personal ends to serve in this contest, and hence cannot join in all the hue and cry raised against the editor of the *Radical*. The *Commercial* and *Argus* have both charged that gentleman with betraying Gov. Curtin in the Senatorial fight of 1867, and with attempting to sell out General Irwin in the Treasurership struggle of the succeeding year. Now, as we are in the same boat with both of those journals in the present campaign, the public may suppose that we sanction and endorse those charges. But while we differ as widely with Mr. Quay as the editors of either of those papers, and will fight him just as bitterly, candor compels us to deny the truth of the allegations in question. We know as much of both the contests referred to as Mr. Weyand or Mr. Brigham. We participated in the Senatorial contest of '67 and know that while Curtin's friends were falling away from him like autumn leaves, and when even the bold heart of the editor of the *Commercial* quailed, Quay stood firm and fought the terrible and unequal battle almost single handed and alone—faithful among the faithless. There were men there, whose obligations to Governor Curtin were equally great, who forsook him like cravens when the fire grew hot, and the stout knees of the *Commercial* man, himself, smote together like Belshazzer's. Curtin was betrayed in the contest, we are well aware, but not by Quay, and the *Commercial* and *Argus* editors both know very well who were the actual Judases. * * * The *Commercial* speaks for itself, not for the press of Western Pennsylvania, and must fight its own battles. So far as an open and honorable contest with the Mackey forces is concerned, we are with it heartily, but when it proposes to use the Irwin soldiery for the purpose of bushwhacking in the *Commercial's* interest, we will resist immediately.

THE Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company is largely investing in steel rails.

How Congressmen Get Rich.

Washington Letter to the Cincinnati Times.

Some of the plain people of your State will be surprised when they visit Washington to see how their Representatives are getting up in the world. General Schneck has purchased an elegant residence here at a cost of $30,000, while General Garfield has just built a house for which he paid some $18,000 or 20,000. The general impression was that both of these men were comparatively poor, and the busy bodies have constituted themselves a committee of the whole to ascertain where the money came from. Of course there are all sorts of rumors and speculations. Some of them are too absurd to demand attention, while others are circumstantial enough, but can hardly be substantiated. One says Schneck has been in the whiskey ring, another that he has speculated on the Internal Revenue bills; another, that he is a relative of Pike the whiskey operator and opera house man. I do not vouch for the correctness of any of these stories. I merely give you the current rumors with which the air is filled. I have noticed, during a considerable experience in Washington, that somehow or other nearly everybody who has anything to do with the Government gets rich. No matter how poor they are when they come here, a few years find them owners of houses, horses and carriages, with plethoric bank accounts.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skilful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, a member of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite along attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10, 1869.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle nervous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme*. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class. It has ever been advertised in this country, as a remedy for and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have stood down competition and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of Winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the COLUMBIA FIRE CO. will be held at their ENGINE HOUSE, December 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of

R. J. LEDLIE, Pr sident.
DAVID HOAG, Secretary. dec 9:4

BANK NOTICES.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK will close the stay of FOWLER & WELLS in Pittsburgh. Festivations Day and Evening at Lafayette Hall. dec17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
For Gentlemen, Suitable for
FATHER, HUSBAND, BROTHER OR FRIEND.
DRESSING ROBES
Of most beautiful patterns, silk lined and facings of silk quilted. They are decidedly the handsomest goods in the market, and are offered
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF
GENTS SMOKING CAPS
Together with an elegant line of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, all suitable for a useful HOLIDAY GIFT.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
62 Fifth Ave., Opera House Building.
dec8:30

DIAMONDS,
96 SANTA CLAUS 96
OPENS HIS PACK
ON TUESDAY,
AT
McFADDEN'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny.
DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections.
BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups, figures and busts, classical, antique and modern.
CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased last week at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low.
96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96
SILVER WARE. JEWELRY.
WATCHES.

AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE
OVERSEAMING
Family Sewing
MACHINE,
A Very Valuable Present
FOR A
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Terms Easy.
JAMES ESPY,
AGENT,
Western Penna. and Eastern Ohio.
Salesroom, S. W. Corner Fifth Avenue and Market St., second floor. Entrance, No. 12 Fifth Avenue, one door below Market Street.
dec16:127

GRAND SALE
AT
HORNE'S,
ON MARKET STREET.
Heavy Decline in Prices!
NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Our Special Holiday
AND
CLEARANCE SALE
BEGINNING
On Monday, December 13th,
When our WHOLE STOCK will be offered at prices to conform to the present low rates prevailing in New York.
EVERY DEPARTMENT
Has been replenished during the past week, with
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
Suited to the Holiday Season.
In addition to our regular lines of desirable goods, we shall offer AS A SPECIALTY the best line of
HANDKERCHIEF
AND
Lace Articles
Ever shown in this city and at real bargains.
We invite everybody to this sale, promising to all prompt and polite attention.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
N. B.
500 Pairs of the
"DANTON" KID GLOVE,
As Good as any made, in White and Opera Shades,
At $1.25 Per Pair,
which is less than the Gold cost of Importation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FRESH STOCK
OF
New Dry Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Dress Goods
IN
Black and Colored Heavy Corded Poplins,
Black and Colored French Merinos,
Fashionable Green and Blue Poplin Plaids,
Dark Delaines in choice styles,
Heavy Country Blankets,
Heavy Gray Blankets,
Heavy Colored Coverlids,
Barred Country Flannels,
White Country Flannels,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Heavy Cloaking Cloths,
Waterproof Cloths,
Black and Colored Velveteens,
Ladies' and Misses' Shawls,
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes.
FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT LOWEST PRICES!
GREAT VARIETY OF
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES,
LADIES' WRITING DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
GENTS' DRESSING CASES,
FANCY BOXES,
CIGAR STANDS,
DOLLS, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS AND GLOVES,
WORSTED PATTERNS,
SCARFS, BOWS, &c.
New Goods in all Depa
Merchants and Dealers S
A
MACRUM, GL
78 and 80 M
ELEGANT
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
No. 110 Market Street
Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises
Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkerc'f Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios,
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas,
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., e'c.
☞ Orders taken to import goods.
C. YEAGER & CO.
dec13
FURS; FURS,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
M'CORD & CO'S,
131 Wood St.
Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.
McCORD & CO.
dec8:qlOO-MWF
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WATTLES & SHEAFER
Having just returned from the East with a large and elegant stock of Jewelry suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Offer extra inducements to persons desiring any-thing in our line.
GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.
DIAMONDS.
FINE SETS OF JEWELRY.
CHAIN AND HAND BRACELETS.
MOSS, GATE RINGS & SLEEVE BUTTONS.
ALASKA DIAMOND PINS, EARRINGS AND STUDS.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.
TOILET SETS, VASES, PARIAN MARBLE GOODS, &c.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
N. B.—A few more Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Watches for $30 00. dec11
STANDARD
TIME.
WE TAK

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200.000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. J. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. R. Leech, John Floyd, This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general banking business. jel6:tf

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. B. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

mi6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

Gold opened this morning at 121⅛, gradually advanced to 122, declined to 121⅛, advanced again to 121⅞, and closed at 121¾. The price of gold for the immediate future depends upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. If he accepts bids for less than 122, gold, in all probability, will go much lower, whilst on the other hand, gold might be kept between 122 and 124 during the balance of the season.

Government bonds are dull, although closing at a slight advance, and appear steady, but the large lots constantly thrown on the market, and the stringency of the money market, will have an influence towards lower prices.

Stocks are weak and panicky, barely keeping their average quotations.

In our local market the pressure for money is unprecedented, and the highest rates are submitted to cheerfully.

Business very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. B Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 119; Eighty-one's, 118¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¼; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 112⅝; do 1865, Consols, 114⅝; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113⅝; Ten Forties, 108¾; Adams Ex. press Company 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 10; American Express Company, 40¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝; Reading, 100¾; New York Central, 185; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 99¾; Pittsburgh, Columbus, 24¾; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105; Chicago & North Western, 76¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85¾; Erie, 25¾.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6,00	$6.10
Paris, per franc	21¾	22¾
Berlin, thaler	91½	93
Frankfort, florins	52	53½

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 16, 1869.

The money market was somewhat irregular this afternoon, but generally easier. Prime borrowers supplied at 7 per cent. currency, and other parties at 7 per cent. gold. Discounts dull and unsettled.

Sterling quiet at 8⅝@9.

Gold opened at 121⅝, advanced to 122¼, and closed at 121⅝. Carrying rates 3-64@1 32 and 6 per cent. gold. Clearances $37.000,000.

Governments heavy and lower: Coupons of 1881, 118⅞@119¼; do, '62, 113¾@114; do, '64, 113¼@113⅝; do, '65, 112⅝@112¾; do, new, 114⅞@115; do, '67, 115½@115¾; do, '68, 115@115⅛; Ten-Forties, 108¾@109¾; Pacific, 108¾@109. The Sub-Treasurer sold one million at 111 75-100@111 87-100.

State Bonds quiet and unchanged; Missouris, 90¼; old Tennessees, 50¾; new, 42¾. Stocks weak and unsettled.

Five-Thirty Prices: Canton, 50¾; Cumberland, 25¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred, 15¾; Adams, 60¾; Wells, Fargo, 17⅛; American, 40¼; United States, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 49¼; New York Central, 88¾; Erie, 25¾; do. prefer-red, 44; Harlem, 133; preferred, 137; Hudson River, scrip, 99¾; Reading, 100; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 133; Pittsburgh, 82; Northwestern, 79¾; do preferred 82¾; Rock Island 104¾; St. Paul 72¾; do preferred 82¾; Wabash 52; do preferred 57¾; Fort Wayne 88; Terre Haute, 45; preferred 57¾; Chicago and Alton 143¾; do preferred 134¾; Ohio and Mississippi 24¾; Dubuque, 109; O. C. & Ind., 74.

Mining shares dull.

Boston prices: Calumet, 55; Hecla, 75; Franklin, 8; Quincy, 19.

Sub-Treasury balances, $89,101,760.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of any new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. There is a moderate local demand for most of the leading commodities and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no changes worthy of notice. There is an almost entire absence of anything like a speculative feeling, which may be attributed in part to the stringency in money matters, but there does not seem to be a disposition manifested to speculate even if money was easy. The demand for everything is confined entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, and business, generally, is dull, with but little prospect of any immediate improvement.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged—sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl for fair to choice. Most of the sales at $2,50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@8c.

BEESWAX—Is very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at 30@32 for prime to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,00 for fair to good and $3¼ for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@4¾ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Is very dull and the supply is large, unusually so, for the season; we quote nominally at $5@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and drooping, under the influence of adverse reports from abroad, and we now quote at 28@28½ in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale of 36 bbls choice apples at 9. Peaches dull and unchanged; may be quoted at 9@10 for quarters, and 11@12 for halves.

EGGS—Sales of limed at 33@35, and fresh packed at 37@38.

FEATHERS—Is better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Winter wheat flours $5,75@6; spring wheat $5,50@5,75. Rye flour $5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce in this market and rather firmer, but unchanged; for fair to choice Red $1,15@1,20. Oats in limited supply but the demand is light and prices unchanged—47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Sale 1 car prime Ohio Rye at $1, and this seems to be the top of the market. Corn is still quoted 75 for new and 95@95 for old. Barley continues dull and nominal at $1@1,10.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $17@25—sale 1 car baled at $20.

HUSKS—Sale at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,60@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,50.

POULTRY—In fair supply but unchanged; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; quoted at 55 cts by the car load, and 60@ for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEARS—Dull at $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, at 16½; Breakfast Bacon, 21; Sugar Cured Hams, at 22½. Lard in tierces, 19½, and in kegs and pails, 20@20½.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in fair demand with sales at $8,25@8,50. Flax Seed is unchanged, though weak; we can report a sale at $2,25—some buyers only wanting to pay $2,15. No movement in Timothy seed.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

There was considerable excitement in the oil market to day, and there was again a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though, as has been the case for some time past, the great proportion of the sales reported were settlements. In the present condition of affairs there are but very few buyers, that is legitimate buyers, nor is it to be expected. There has been some inquiry for crude emanating from short sellers, but refiners cannot pay even 15 cents, and sell refined against it at 30¾ or 31. This being the case manufacturers, generally, are unable to do anything, many of them have stopped there works, and unless there is a very material change, others will be obliged to do likewise. Our exports have fallen off materially within the past three or four weeks, and the probability is that they will continue light during the balance of the year.

The arrivals of crude continue liberal, and from the time navigation was resumed up until date, some 75,000 bbls have reached this point by river, but as the great proportion of it was under old contracts, only a very small part of it, as yet, has been thrown upon the market, and as it is in the hands of a few parties, it is not likely that will be for the present at least.

CRUDE.

The sales reported to day were unusually large, exceeding 15,000 bbls, but as already intimated, the great proportion of these were settlements. Sales of 1,000 bbls seller this month at 15½; 12,000 in different lots at 15 to 15½; 1,000 each January and February at 15¾; 1,000 at Oilopolis, at $5,25. This evening the market was a shade stronger for this month, which was caused by one order for 2,000 bbls. In addition to the above, sales were reported of 25,000 bbls on lower creek, yesterday, at $4,80, which is considered equivalent to about 13¾c here.

REFINED.

The refined market is dull and utterly neglected, as crude is the great centre of attraction, and with little or nothing doing, prices are without material change, and we continue to quote 30¾ bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Commercial Oil Works 160 bbls, on account Roess Bros; W. J. Kountz 240, on account Oxston & Sowers; Oxston & Sowers 80, on account same; Usher Bros, 1,440, on account same; Usher Bros, Frew & Co. 840, on account same; McKelvy Bros. 160, on account J. Mawhinney. Total.....3,620 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

A. W. Bell 50 bbls paraffine oil to J. A. & G. Laurdy, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros & Co. 407 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works 157 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 665 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H. W. C. Tweddle 265 bbls lubricating oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Total.....1,225 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 50 bbls ref. to E. B. Bushlev.

A. L. Miller 54 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total.....104 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 246 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

CATTLE.

The arrivals have been larger than last week, though a larger proportion than usual were through cattle, belonging to Alexander, McPherson and others, and of course were not offered for sale here. As is usually the case at this season of the year, just preceding the holidays, there is a good demand for extra fat cattle, but the commoner grades, as might be expected, are dull and hard to sell, unless concessions are made. In regard to quality, the average was rather better than last week, there being a larger number of good cattle, and, as already intimated, this grade of cattle was held firmly at full prices. Indeed, the New York buyers thought holders were entirely too stiff, asking prices which they could not stand, and as a consequence, some of them did not buy, and none of them bought as freely as usual, for this reason. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, one car load of fat steers brought 8¾, and Mat. Johnston of Coshocton, Ohio, had two car loads on sale to day which he held at 9, and it is probable that he realized that figure for them. Henry Lutz bought a premium steer, weighing 2,680 lbs, at 12c per lb, which was another of the same kind sold for $30. Good to prime shipping cattle may be firmly quoted at 7¾@8¾, and common stock was dull and sold at all kind of prices. Shippers, generally, wanted good cattle this week, and there was not the usual demand for commonish grades, as most of the buyers from Lancaster and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State appear to be supplied.

THURSDAY, December 9.—Evans to Hickman 20, wgt 20,250; Nixon to Swigart 8, wgt 6,905, at 5,40; Roberts to Buch 18, wgt, 19,140; Grier to Miller 17, wgt 19,800, at 7; McClees to Aull 23, wgt 19,480.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.—Holmes, L. & Co. for Judy to Aull 60, wgt 53,400, at 5,05; same for same to Buch 21, wgt 18,750, at 4,87; same for Hanna to Miller 17, wgt 21,510, at 7,30; same for Thompson to Miller & Dale 40, wgt 37,390, at 5,55; same for Hanna to McMahan 17, wgt 19,320, at 6; same for Judy to Swiggart 21, wgt 18,200, at 4,75; Hazlewood & B. for Shotz to Gillett & Co. 17, wgt 20,720, at 7,62; same for same to same 15, wgt 18,320, at 6,62; same for Steel to McCulley 2, wgt 2,020, at 6,50; same for same to Gillett & Co. 2, wgt 2,070; same for same to Duffy 6, wgt 5,550; same for Shotz to McMahan 55, wgt 56,510, at 7,70; Brown to same 19, wgt 19,800, at 6,25; Johnston to Kelly 19, wgt 17,220, at 5,62; Kleman to same 22, wgt 20,800, at 5,50.

MONDAY, December 13.—Hostetter to Shatter & G; 19, wgt 19,620.

TUESDAY, December 14.—Hedges & T. for Knight & O. to Kleman & E. 55, wgt 51,960, at 7,62; same for Farrer & Bro. to DeLone 17, wgt 20, 250, at 7,20; same for Bonder & Todd to Krall 19, wgt 20,120, at 6; same for Hanley to Hickman 17, wgt 18,820, at 6,87; same for Bender & Todd to Hartzell 20, wgt 20,150, at 6,25; Orr & Williams for Renliker to Briggs 14, wgt 22,670, at 6,75; same for same to same 26, wgt 20,130, at 7,50; Holmes, L. & Co. for Barnhaus to Moses 17, wgt 20,950, at 6,70; same for Adams to Felker 20, wgt 16,420, at 5,40; same for Metz to Young 17, wgt 19,400, at 7,00; same for Bercount to Corbitt 21, wgt 17,950, at 5,00; same for Metz to Bettering 37, wgt 40,750, at 6.87½; Kraus & Haas to Klemans 34, wgt 38,370, at 7,12½; Kunkle to Kunkle 23, wgt 18,470, at 5,25; Black & Sloan to McPerson 60, wgt 44,640, at 4,00; Kunkle to Corbett 22, wgt 18,050, at 4,87½; Shamberg to Hilebrand 36, wgt 33,940, at 5,20; Lowenstein to Hartzell 18, wgt 20,520, at 7,00; Lowenthal to Klemans 10, wgt 9,710, at 5,75.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Cox to Groff 18, wgt 20,500, at 7,37½; same for Thompson to Gast 17, wgt 17,000, at 6,40; same for same to Nitchey 18, wgt 18, 050, at 6,40; Hedges & Taylor for Kline to Landis 22, wgt 20,030, at 6,50; same for Todd and Bender to Wright and Moore 45, wgt 40,570, at 5,20; same for Montgomery to Briggs 18, wgt 20,850, at 6,50; same for Johns & Co. to Stauffer 24, wgt 19,080, at 4,75; Hazelwood & B. for McPerson to Musselman 60, wgt 43,670, at 4,75; Friend to Moses & W. 17, wgt 20,430, at 7,35; Sands to Miller 1 show steer, wgt 2,680, at 12,00; Kraus & Hass to McGarvey 15, wgt 16,630, at 6,70; Allison to Miller 18, wgt 14,090, at 5,75; Shoemaker to DeLone 18, wgt 20,550, at 7,00; Brewer to Corbett 17, wgt 15,550, at 5,25.

THURSDAY, December 16.—Brown to Moses & W. 22, wgt 18,790; Getz to Kelly 19, wgt 17,320, at 5,00; Jurey to Hager 17, wgt 19,500, at 7,25; same to same 17, wgt 19,600, at 7,25; Holmes, L. & Co. for Judy to Landis 22, wgt 22,200, at 6,45; same for same to Musselman 9, wgt 6,930, at 4,50.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market has been moderately active this week and while the common grades, in consequence of the crossed offerings, are dull and 50@75 lower, prime fat sheep, are still holding their own and bringing full prices. We quote the former at 3½@4, and the latter at 4¼@5½. One drove of fancy, averaging about 150 lbs, was bought by Loyd at 7 cts, and there was a drove of still better on sale to-day, averaging 200 lbs, which were held at $25 per head; and for which, we were told, 10 cts. per pound had been offered and refused. Following is a daily report of the sales:

Thursday,	Dec 9	2,328
Friday,	" 10	1,586
Saturday,	" 11	936
Monday,	" 13	595
Tuesday,	" 14	4,630
Wednesday,	" 15	4,791
		14,857

HOGS.

Notwithstanding the offerings this week were larger than usual, the market keeps remarkably stiff, and the long looked for breakdown has not occurred yet. Prices are fully as high as they were last week, and Yorkers, if anything, are higher, selling at from 9¾@9¾. Philadelphia Hogs are in steady demand with regular sales at 10¾@11.

E. H. Myers & Co. (packers) some 600 this week at $10 5-8@10 90.

Shomaker & Horner sold an extra drove from Belmont Co. Ohio, averaging considerably over 300 lbs, at $11.30.

Following is a report of the daily sales during the week:

Thursday,	Dec. 9	2,291
Friday,	" 10	3,244
Saturday,	" 11	1,788
Monday,	" 13	2,473
Tuesday,	" 14	2,705
Wednesday,	" 15	2,089
		14,590

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 13, 1869.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale to-day was unusually light, about 900 head, and with a falling off in the demand compared with last week, and little or no inquiry for shipment, the market was dull and a little tame, though prices, generally, were fully sustained. The absence of eastern buyers seemed to operate like a wet blanket thrown upon the market, the butchers taking hold rather sparingly in consequence of a hard meat market last week, and if there had been a full supply, the probability is that prices would have declined. The quality was hardly up to the average consisting of rough steers and stags and cows and heifers, and those of the butchers who buy good cattle, we have no doubt, experienced some difficulty in getting all they wanted. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there was nothing sold above 7½@7¾, but it is probable that nice fat smooth steers would have brought 8 perhaps ¼ more. Stock cattle sold at from 4 to 5¾, mostly at 4¾@5. The principal difference between this market this week and last week, was not so much in prices, taking all things into consideration, as in the tone; last Monday nearly all grades went off like hot cakes at an advance, while to day, notwithstanding the number was considerably less than last week, it seemed to day, as though, as already intimated, prices, taking the quality into consideration, were fully sustained.

Of the stock on sale to-day 24 cars were from Chicago, 2 from Crestline, 1 from Vanwert, 1 from Mansfield, 1 from Sharon, and 5 from points not mentioned.

J. R. Pringle sold 18 head common bulls and cows, from Venango county, at 3½@4¾.

Stakely Bro. sold 17 head mixed stock from Butler county at 4@6c.

Shoemaker & Stouffer 25 head mixed Butler county stock at 4¾@6.

Jonathan Davis sold 6 at 6@7c.

Peter Hartman sold 30 head smallish stock from Green county at 4@6½.

Haworth & 10 head of Green county steers—unsold.

S. Lowenstein sold 20 head Chicago steers at 4½@5; 18 head unsold.

I. Rothenuis & Zeigler sold 52 mixed stock at 5@6¾.

Haas & Bro. sold 45 head of fat cattle at 5@6¾; wholesaled 24 head, to go east, at 7.

M. Verner sold 46 head from Chicago at 4½@6; 20 from Washington county at 4½@5¾. Unsold.

Katz & Keefer sold 48 mixed steers at 5¾@7¼.

Nicholas Carr sold 36 head West Va. stock at 5@7¼.

Harlewood & Blackstock sold 40 at 5¾@7.

Trauman & Lobman sold 69 stockers at 5; fat cattle at 6@7¼.

J. McAllister sold 10 head of medium stock at 6 @7.

S. Marks & Bro. retailed 5 car loads or about 80 head.

I. & J. Shamberg sold 124; stockers at 4,60@5 20; fat cattle at 6@7¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 83 head of mixed stock at 4@7¼.

James Hanlin sold 27 Washington Co. steers at 4¾@7.

Hedges & Taylor sold 20 head of common mixed stock at 4@5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Were in better supply than last week, but the market seemed to be steady, notwithstanding there were no eastern buyers in attendance, and prices fully sustained. The whole number on sale aggregated about 1,800 head, which is considered a big supply in the absence of an eastern demand, but as already intimated, there were but very few, if any left over. Prime fat sheep, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, sold up to $4,00 to $4,50@4,62½ per head, and there were sales from that down to $1,25.

J. R. Pringle sold 150 scalawag sheep at an average of $1,75.

J. F. Neely sold 200 head scalawag sheep, wholesaled—terms private.

T. F. Allburn wholesaled 204 head of mixed sheep—terms private.

John Walters sold 108 head of good to extra fat sheep, at $3,00@4¾ per head.

J. Bichly sold 62.

Adam Eckert sold 240 on commission, $2,00@3,00 per head.

Shomaker & Horner sold 104 head of good Ohio sheep, at $300 for the lot or about $2,88 per head.

C. Beeler sold 150 at $1.50@3.

R. Stouffer sold 80 at $2,25@3,50.

Geo. Henwood 70 head from Washington Co., at $2,00@2,50.

Wm. Neely sold 140, at $2,40@3,50.

J. W. Unger sold 230 head to Williamson, common, at $1,50.

Johnathan Davis sold 160—sold at 80 at $1,15; retailed balance at 2,50@5,00.

HOGS.

There is a continued steady retail demand, and the market is firm and prices fully sustained, ranging from $10,50@$11,50 per cwt., for fair to prime heavy averages.

Elliott sold 40 averag ng 267 lb to Emerick & Co. at 10,35.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 47 for Shomaker & Co. at $10,40.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 40, at $10,25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 2,700 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 15,977 bbls—flour heavy, and prices are without any decided change; sales of 8,000 bbls at $4,40@4,70 for superfine State and western, $5,10@6,10 for extra State, $4,90@6,10 for extra western, $5,70@6,20 for white wheat extra, $5,20@6,05 for R. H. O., $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,50 @8,50 for good to choice do., closing dull, including 2,500 bbls low grades extra for export at $5,00@5,25. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at $4.50@5,80. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky lower, with sales of 250 bbls western at $1,01 @1,03 for free, closing dull at $1,01. Wheat receipts, 7,000 bush; wheat opened dull and closed 2@3c better, with a moderate export and limited speculative inquiry; large holders have withdrawn their samples; sales 69,000 bush at $1,22½ @1,24½ for No 2 spring in store and delivered, $1,28@1,32 for winter red and amber western, $1,45@1,47 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley dull, with sales of 45,000 bush at $1,10 for two rowed State, $1,22½ for Canada West. Barley malt quiet; sales of 2,500 bushels State at $1,10@1,20. Corn—receipts of 40,000 bush, opened quiet and closed 1c better, with sales 92,000 bush at $1,11½ @1,15 for sound old mixed western, and $1,04 for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Receipts Oats 1,950 bush; dull, with sales 28,000 bush at 53@63½c for western, 64@65c for State, and 65c for choice Pennsylvania. Rice dull at 6¾@ 7¼c for Carolina. Coffee dull at 8½@ 13¾c gold for Rio. Sugar dull, with sales 15 hhds Cuba at 11@11¼c. Molasses dull at 65@80c for New Orleans. Petroleum quiet at 17¾@18c for crude, and 31@31½c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@28c for American. Linseed Oil dull at 90@93c in casks. Spirits Turpentine firm at 44@44½. Pork dull and heavy, with sales 285 bbls at $32@ 32,50 for new mess, $32,50@32,75 old do; $24@26 for prime, and $28@30,00 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 200 bbls at $5@13, new plain mess; $12@ 17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef, dull at $25@27 for prime mess; $27@50 for India mess. Beef hams firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls at $30@32,50, new. Cut meats dull; sales of 125 pkgs at 12@13c, shoulders; 17@17½c for hams. Middles, heavy; sales of 300 boxes of Western Cumberland cut at 15¾c, part to arrive; 55 boxes city long, clear at 17c. Dressed hogs, heavy at 13@13½c for Western. Lard, heavy; sales of 500 tierces at 18@ 18¾c, chiefly 18¾@18¾c for steam; 19@ 19¼c for kettle rendered. Butter, dull at 18@32c for Ohio. Cheese, quiet at 16@17¾c. Freights to Liverpool nominal.

Later.—Flour closed quiet, without decided change. Wheat le better, with a very moderate export and limited speculative demand, at $1,23@1,25 for No. 2 spring, and $1,30@1,52 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominally 1c lower. Oats dull and 1@2c lower. Barley steady and unchanged. Corn firmer at $1,15@1,15 for sound old mixed western in store and delivered. Pork very dull and heavy at $32,50 for old mess, $32@32,25 for new mess, and $31,50 for January delivery. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut Meats nominal. Lard dull at 18¾@18¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs in fair request and without material change.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Eastern exchange 1-10 off buying and par to 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull and easy, with sales of spring extras at $5,00@ 5,60. Wheat firmer, and No. 2 advanced 1c, with sales of No. 1 at 87½@ 88½c, No. 2 at 81¼@86c, and closing at 83½@83¾c; this afternoon the market was firmer and more active at 86¼c seller December and 87¾c seller January for No. 2. Corn quiet and unsettled, with sales of No. 2 at 77@77½c, and closing at 77¼@77¾c; rejected quiet at 78¾c; this afternoon No. 2 sold at 77¾c. Oats steady at 42¼@42½c for No. 2; closing at 42½@42¾c. Rye dull and nominal at 70c for strictly fresh No. 2. Barley inactive and nominal at 75@80c for No. 2. Highwines dull and weak at 95c. Sugar 12@ 14½c for common to prime Orleans. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork 50 cents lower, with sales at $31,17½@31,50, seller February, and $30,50@31,00, seller January, closing nominal at $30,25@30,50, cash, and $31@ 31,25, seller February. Lard dull and ¼c lower; sales at 18@18¼c, closing at 18c cash, 18@18¼c seller January, and 18¼@18½c seller February. Rough nominal at 14½c, and short Rib Sides 14¾c. Green Shoulders 11¼c. Green Hams 15c. Shoulders in salt 30 days 11¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet and easier and 25c lower, at $12@12,50 for common to fair and $12,50@13,00 for good to choice, closing with buyers at $12@ 12,50 for good shipping lots, dividing on 200.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Whisky held firmer at 98c, but no sales, and buyers offer 97c. Hogs unsettled under the influence of large receipts in the morning, and no sales were made at $8,75@9,00, but this afternoon there were no buyers, although not many are offering holders not being disposed to force sales; receipts of 9,700 head. Green meats dull and offered freely this afternoon at 11@11¼c for hams. Bulk Meats and Bacon neglected and prices entirely nominal. Lard dull; steam 17½c; kettle 18¾c. Petroleum dull at 32@34c.

NASHVILLE, December 16.—Cotton quiet; sales low middlings at 22¾c, good ordinary 23¼c. Wheat; red $1,10, amber $1,15; white $1,20. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Corn $1,05. Flour $6@7 for extra superfine to fancy. Bacon—Clear sides 16¾c, clear rib sides 15¾c. Sugar cured Hams 22c. Rump Pork $25,50. Lard 18½c. Hogs 8¾@9¼c.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Live hogs, dull and nominally at 15@25c lower; $9,25@9,90 for common and light; $10,25@10,95 for fair to good; $11,90 for extra. Cattle in fair demand, and about the same as last week. $4,50@6,50 for fair to good cows; $5,50@6 for fair to medium; $6,50@7 for good shipping steers.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer at 86¼c for No. 1 and 83¼c for No. 2. Oats nominal at 43c for No. 2. Corn lower, 86c for No. 2. Rye and Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs steady at $11,00@11,50. Shipments—Flour, 25,000 bush wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 3,000 bush wheat.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Tobacco unchanged, Cotton steady, middling 24¾. Live hogs weak, with a downward tendency; sales 9¾@10¼c, but these prices could not be reached at the close; receipts 1,000. Lard in light receipt; 25½@26c is the range.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Mess Pork $32,50@33. Flour heavy, with sales superfine at $4,50@4,75, Wheat dull; sales red $1,22@1,27. White scarce at $1,02@1,05. Petroleum firm; crude 22½c; refined 50½c.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—Flour dull at $4,75@5 for western superfine. Wheat steady at $1,10@1,40. Corn firm; prime white 56@56½c, and yellow at 88@ 90c. Oats inactive 55@56c. Whisky firm at $1,02@1,03.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Tobacco firm; sales 78 hhds lugs at $7@9, leaf at $10@12,50. Cotton firm and unchanged. Hogs sold at 9¾@10¼c for medium to heavy; receipts, 2,400. Whisky quiet at 97c.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton; high grades are scarce and very firm; low middling 23½c; receipts were 1,541 bales; exports were 2,202 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The prevalence of a heavy rain storm almost paralized business in this department today, but still we find a moderate package trade going on, unimpeded by rain, and at advancing rates for the following classes of goods: The Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings have risen to 16½c, do. H to 16c, Pacific extra, 16c; Amoskeag A, 16c; Stark A and Appleton A, 18c, and Lonsdale 18c. Lonesdale bleached muslins have advanced to 17c, Fruit of the loom to 17½c; Hope to 15c; Androscoggin to 17c; Red Bank from 11¾ to 12c; Montgomery 4-4 do from 11 to 11½; Dwight star brown from 13¾ to 15c; Conestoga H ¾ do from 10½ to 11c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 16.—1 car hides, Tagge & Dilg; 1 car bbls, Tagge & Co; 3 plows J Hall & Co; 17 bbls flour, 4 kgs lard, 1 do tallow, H Riddle; 300 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 54 bales hops, J White Jr; 200 bgs malt, J Moorhead; 11 bxs mose, W Miller & Co; 22 reams wks paper, Godfry & Kline; 12 hgs flour, McElroy & Bro; 25 bbls felloes, McWhinney & Co; 1 car barley, Gilmore & Co; 11 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 51 sks rags, Christy & B; 200 do barley, Pier D & Co; 10 kgs a butter, Vangorder & S; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 2 bbls bank, J H Parker; 12 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 9 bales h corn, Kullenberge & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 16 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, J Moorhead; 3 do do, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Evenson, Preston & Co; 2 do do, Hutchison, & G. Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 3 do do, Zug & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 16.—3 cars iron ore, Bloomberger, Blair & Co; 2 do potatoes, E Darragh; 1 do lake sup ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do potatoes, S R Perry; 25 bbls hams, 25 do shoulders, Dalzell & T; 4 bxs frames, Pickersgill, L & Co; 4 cases tobacco, T J Blackmore; 1 car barley, J M Garson; 1 car lard, Graff, Bannett & Co; 15 dressed hogs, D Byers; 4 quarters beef, 3 bbls tallow, 20 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 12 crocks apple butter, Gregg & Co; 20 bdls chair stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 94 bbls apples, 1 bbl butter, J A Graff; 3 bbls dry apples, 1 do butter, H Rea Jr; 1 car lumber, J Nesbit; 62 sks corn, 54 do potatoes, McBane & A; 50 bbls apples, W L Roberts.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 16.—25 bbls high wines, Little M Mechling; 25 do do, M McCullough, Jr & Co; 1 car barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 1 car lumber, J O'Dell; 1 bbl liquor, McKay & Bro; 29 bbls apples, 6 do dry peaches, J A Chess; 1 bx butter, M W Rankin; 2 bbls chesnuts, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 sks clover seed, M W Welch; 3 bbls peaches, 1 do flaxseed, W H Graff & Co; 34 bgs scraps, W Fiscus & Son; 1 bbl butter, 2 hides, E Smith; 5 bbls apples, Head & Metzgar; 44 ces, 100 kegs lard, W H Graff & Son; 1 car grain, D R Herron; 55 bgs barley, 250 do oats, Rahm & Meaner & Harper; 1 car lumber, Phelps, Park & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 16.—88 cars coal, Kier Foster & Co; 55 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman R & Co; 12 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 19 sks oats, Hugh & Knox; 5 pkgs butter, H pkgs marketing, S Hickman; 5 bxs butter, 1 do poultry, F T McKee; 2 d hogs, 2 pkgs produce, H Freese; 2 bxs poultry, 3 do butter, C Seedenstriger; 1 car iron, W Shoss; 19 sks oats, J Hayes; 1 bbl butter, 11 sks flour, Head & M; 88 sks b flour, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car grain, M Steel & Son; 2 cars metal, Rees, Graff & D; 1 do do, Graff & Co; 1 sk rags, W M Gormley; 1 box h wares, J Dunlap; 2 do shoes, Gill & Bros; 1 car metal, John Moorhead; 225 rails railroad iron, J B Dorrington.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 16.—25 bbls flour, E M Jenkins; 8 do cider, F Krokendoffor; 6 bales hops, J Rhodes & Co; 100 bbls flour, Mercer & Robinson; 60 sks oats, W Stewart; 4 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, H Lenz 2 do butter, 1 do poultry, R & A Carson; 1 car wheat, W Mc Kee & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 5 bdls pelts, J J Bukenbrood; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1000 pigs lead, Boymer, Bauman & Co; 1 car Baxseed, M B Suydam; 1 do barley, M Heckelman; 35 sks corn, J B Smith.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By the A. & P. Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., December 16.—River rising fast with 6 feet 8 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 41 degrees at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Dec. 16.—River rising slowly with 9 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 38 degrees at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO, P

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

The new Court House at Meadville will be dedicated on the 6th of January.

Captain Reed, at the lockup, had eleven lodgers under his care last night.

Workmen were engaged yesterday in repairing the Fire Alarm Telegraph on Liberty street.

There is said not to be a sound rail on the Franklin Branch of the A. & G. W. R. R. between Oil City and Reno.

Col. James D. Duncan, late of the "Old Thirteenth" Regiment, it is said will be Chief of Police under Mayor Callow.

A steward on one of the steamers at the Monongahela wharf was seriously injured yesterday morning by the falling of a fender upon him. Dr. Stoneroad attended him. He resides at Freedom.

A light barouche broke down and turned the occupants into the mud near the Grain Elevator, yesterday. They were rescued from their perilous position without serious injury.

Alleged Criminality.—Yesterday Alderman McMasters received the information of Carrie Vaughn, against Rebecca Davis, for adultery. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

The subscriptions to the testimonial to Col. Drake, the oil pioneer, received by the Committee up to Wednesday, amounted to $1,977, contributed by some eighty persons and firms in sums of from $1,00 to $200.

A Sermon, by "Argus," to the Duquesne Way "Bulls" will appear in tomorrow evening's *Mail*. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for an oil "bull" to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

An up town saloon keeper designates his establishment by the euphonius and suggestive title of "Sample Room," while upon the door leading to the interior, the pedestrian, in large gilt letters, is politely requested to "rush in."

Caved In.—We learn that a coal pit in the vicinity of Temperanceville caved in yesterday, but fortunately those working there at the time escaped with little, consequently no one was injured. The amount of damage to the mines could not be ascertained.

Criminal Court.—There will doubtless be a large crowd of loungers in the Criminal Court room to-day, as Arnold and Hartman are to be tried. It is astonishing what an amount of interest is created in the community by a little bit of scandal or a little blood.

Committed—Wm. Lavelle and John Selman, the young men charged with stealing four caps from Pratt & Benney's store, Federal street, Allegheny, had a hearing before Mayor Drum, yesterday morning and were committed to jail for trial in default of three thousand dollars bail.

Postponed.—The hearing in the libel case of M. S. Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*, against C. D. Brigham and R. D. Thompson, of the *Commercial*, which was to have taken place before Alderman Neeper, at three o'clock yesterday, was postponed, and will take place between three and four o'clock to-day.

Still Missing.—The brakeman who disappeared from his train, Pan Handle Road, so mysteriously on Wednesday night, has not been heard of yet. The supposition that he fell into the river, gains ground, as the most diligent search thus far has not resulted in his discovery.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Anna Richards, who died Wednesday evening from the effects of injuries received Tuesday morning at her residence on Fifth avenue, by her clothes taking fire. Without taking any testimony the inquest adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Killed.—Wednesday morning Lewis H. Duff, aged twenty-two, a flagman on the fast freight going west on the Pennsylvania Railroad, stepped off his train at Tyrone to flag another, when he was struck by the stock train going east, and instantly killed. The body was taken to Harrisburgh for burial.

Malicious.—Two brothers, named McAdoo and a companion named Harry Graham, were arrested in Allegheny, yesterday for breaking open some barrels in the Allegheny Diamond and stealing apples therefrom. They have been detected in other depredations heretofore, and it is quite likely they will this time be sent to the Refuge.

First Annual Ball.—This, Friday evening, the St. John's Boat Club, one of the most respectable and enterprising aquatic organizations of the city, will hold a grand ball and social reunion at Lafayette Hall. The arrangements have been made on most a liberal scale and all who attend may confidently anticipate a pleasant time. Tickets $1.00. Music by Mozart Band. Figures by Col. Joe Christy.

Bankruptcy. — In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, a petition was filed by L. Bennett, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, asking that Geo. W. Foster, of that county, be adjudged a bankrupt. A rule to show cause why the petition should not be granted, was allowed. A petition was also filed against William Rose, of Braddock's, by J. H. Borland. The usual order was made.

The Advent of the Theodore Thomas troupe in the city, has created a musical *furore*. Last night innumerable venerable violins were brought forth from obscurity and mingled their witching melodies with the sounds clinking of glasses and sonorous conversation, and boisterous laughter which floated from the numberless ornamental institutions crowding our principal thoroughfares, for the accomodation of those who feel "a little dry."

The Verdict.—The inquest on the bodies of Benjamin Landsbury and Hugh Meeharr, killed by the late collision at Manor Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, resulted in a verdict that the accident occurred through the carelessness of Conductor Nicholls, of the mail train, in neglecting to send back a man to flag the freight train. Coroner Dester, of Westmoreland, conducted the inquest. Mr. Nicholls surrendered himself at Greensburg and gave bail.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of T. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for the county of Allegheny, Thursday, December 16, 1869:

Joachim Weisser to Ellen Bader, Nov. 1, 1869; 2 lots on Lawrence street, Allegheny each 20 by 82 feet.....$7,500
Wm. M. Caner to John Ryan, Sept. 27, 1869; 8 acres in Ross township.....$2,700
Wm. Aiken and Jane R. Lee, same, Oct. 1, 1869; lot No. 26 Avery's plan, Alleghe y city.....$3,000
Nelson Trees to Wm. L. Hawkins, same; 18 8/100 acres of land in Indiana township, near the village of Fairview.....$2,900

The Penn Street Row.

The row on Penn street, Wednesday evening, of which we published an account yesterday morning, appears to have been of a more serious nature than was first reported, although no one was seriously injured. The man arrested by officer Keefer was Peter Foley, and it appears that stones were thrown and pistols drawn. The officer, as stated, succeeded in getting his man to the watch house, and yesterday morning, in default of a fine of $50, he was sent to the work house for thirty days. Why don't City Councils pass the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to commit for a longer period? The officers were dir ctly after to arrest the parties making the attack upon officer Keefer.

Brave Conduct of a Pittsburgher.

The telegraph a few days ago announced that a desperate encounter with a hostile band of Indians numbering considerable more than an hundred had taken place on the frontier, the attacked party being a detachment of some ten soldiers under command of Capt. Robt. Patterson, U. S. A. The brave officer fought the savage redskins inch by inch, and held them at bay all day, and under the shades of night he reached his forces, losing only one man killed and several wounded. His conduct was very gallant and brave, and he receives much praise therefor. He is well and widely known here, and is the son of our esteemed fellow citizen, A. Patterson, Esq., President of the National Bank of Commerce. We are pleased to record the true grit and manly courage of our Pittsburgh boys who always had the reputation of making brave and trustworthy officers and soldiers.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.—The case of Kountz vs. McKelvey, was resumed and concluded. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

The next case taken up was that of Waring & King vs. O. B. Jones & Co. and Irwin & Co. vs. the same defendants. Actions to recover payment for oil sold and delivered, and on a promissory note. In the case of Jones, one of the defendants, an interlocutory judgment was entered. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

64. Rees vs. Morrow.
65. Caldwell & Bro. vs. Millingar, gar.
66. Same vs. Same.
68. Loomis vs. O'Neil.
69. Power vs. Williams, &c., gar.
73. Hutchinson vs. Buffum, Kehew & Co.
77. Graser vs. St. Rt. "Colossal."
82. Hill vs. Baker, owner, &c.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 16.—In the case of Thoma vs. Lindenfelser, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $523.27.

Elliott & Son vs. Neal, action to recover for a lot of fruit trees sold and delivered. Plaintiffs, who are nursery men, sold to defendant a lot of fruit trees, which defendant refused to pay for, alleging that they did not grow. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

278. Little et al vs. McAboy.
305. Waring vs. Thomas.
306. Waring vs. Laffler.
317. Barnes vs. Lindsay et al.
318. Smith vs. McAboy.
319. Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
320. Hughes, et ux. vs. Franey.
310. Commonwealth for use, vs. Miller.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

190¾. McReady vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
325. Myer & Co vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
726. Lynch vs. O'Riley.
227. P. & C. Railroad vs. Carling.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, December 16.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. W. K. Kramer, indicted for adultery, Laura Allen prosecutrix, reported yesterday, was resumed and concluded. The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. A. G. Walter, who was tried for assault and battery, and found guilty, a motion for a new trial by defendant's counsel, on the ground of after discovered evidence.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. W. J. Robinson, against whom there were several indictments. There were two indictments for assault and battery, to which he plead *nolle contendre*, and six for selling liquor without license, to all of which he plead guilty. The District Attorney stated that there was an indictment pending against Robinson and others for riot and a charge or surety of the peace, which he would be ready to try next week.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be remanded to jail to await sentence.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Gallaher, indicted for assault and battery, a plea of *nolle contendre* was entered, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Rowen, indicted for the larceny of a pair of pants, Georga Cohen prosecutor, was next called. Defendant plead guilty, stating that he was drunk at the time the offence was committed and did not know what he was doing. The Court, after examining the prosecutor and the defendant, ordered the latter should have the benefit of all the doubts arising in the case, and the sentence was that he should pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the County Work House for a period of sixty days.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Lynch, indicted for assault and battery. John Griffin, prosecutor. It appears that the defendant Alderman Lynch is the tennant of the prosecutor, who failing to collect his rent undertook to distrain for it, and when the attempt plead leavy, defendant resisted him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

Commonwealth vs. John Leonard, indicted for assault and battery, John Stetson, prosecutor. Defendant plead guilty and was recommended to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

Annie Gordon against whom there were two indictments for larceny of wearing appearel, plead guilty to both charges.

Commonwealth vs. William Heckers, indicted for larceny, Henry Langnell, prosecutor. It appears that the prosecutor on or about the 18th of October, lost 150 pounds of wool, valued at $50, and a bundle of sheepskins, valued at $24, and he subsequently found wool at Barker's store to which he identified as his wool, and the wool so identified was purchased from the defendant. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

120 Com. vs. Leonard Hartman, 3 cases.
123 " Wm. *alias* "Snibbs" Arnold, 3 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

110. Com. vs. John Paisley.
111. " Edward Neidhart.
112. " Wm. Archibald.
113. " W. W. Weaver.
114. " Terrance Daily.
115. " Maggie Seracker.
116. " George Garrison.
117. " Wm. Bauman.
118. " David Allen, et al.

THE LIGHT FINGERED.

Bold Pickpocket Operation—A Gold Watch Stolen—Escape of the Thieves.

One of the boldest pickpocket robberies on record was perpetrated in Allegheny a few evenings since. A gentleman residing in one of the upper wards of that city had spent the evening in Pittsburgh, and was returning home between ten and eleven o'clock. Just opposite City Hall he alighted from the street car, and was proceeding on his way when he was jostled roughly by two men coming from an opposite direction, who immediately apologized politely for their awkwardness, and passed on. The gentleman thought no more of the circumstance until he had walked about a square up Federal street, when he felt for his watch to ascertain the hour. The time keeper, a valuable gold chronometer, was missing. On further investigation revealed the absence of the chain, also, a heavy article of the same material. The gentleman knew he had the watch just before getting out of the car, and the action of the men whom he met was thus explained. That casual meeting cost him just $300. He endeavored to hunt up the chaps, but his efforts were fruitless. The next day detectives were notified of the transaction and have since been working up the case. The gentleman thinks he could recognize the thieves again, but it is probable he will not be favored with an opportunity.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Emma Madden, the sprightly actress who has been amusing the patrons of the Opera House during the present week, will take a farewell benefit. An excellent bill be presented and doubtless there will be a full house.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The audiences at the Old Theatre continue large, and the entertainments given fully warrant the liberal patronage the establishment receives.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The pantomime troupe at the Academy of Music is said to be one of the best traveling, and the Kiraify ballet troupe in connection with Man's Mercantile Library Association at the Academy of Music Monday evening. Tickets for sale at the Library rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. No reserved seats.

THE GERMAN OPERA —On, Tuesday night next, at the Academy of Music, Grau's German Opera Troupe will open for a brief season of five nights and a Christmas matinee. The sale of secured seats will commence this morning at nine o'clock at the well known music store of H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street. The troupe is one of the best ever organized by the indefatigable Grau, and we anticipate a large attendance.

Borrowed His Money.

A few evenings since, according to James W. Brooks' story, George Potts called at his house and after spending an hour in social chat, borrowed $15, representing that he had money in bank which he would lift as soon as possible and pay the debt. James says he never saw that money again. To have the matter examined into, he made information before Alderman Donaldson against Potts for false pretence. Potts was arrested yesterday, and after a consultation, compromised the case by refunding and paying costs.

THEODORE THOMAS.

Second Concert—Last Night.

There were drawn together last night at Masonic Hall a large, fashionable and appreciative audience, to once again attest on the part of the refined and cultivated classes of the community, a true devotion to the fine arts and an eagerness to pay tribute to genuine, artistic and meritorious performers. Here, as elsewhere throughout the country, has followed a musical furore and revival, the advent of Theodore Thomas, and his band of faithful interpreters of inspired classical compositions—those spiritual and etherial products of the masters who, from time to time, flashed brilliantly in the polite world and left names which must live as long as music is charming to the ear and soothing to the senses. Indeed, Mr. Thomas and his grand troupe of soloists have at one master stroke succeeded in firmly establishing the orchestra in the estimation of the general people, demonstrating by a triumphal march through the country, that, while the devotees of the fine arts were never more zealous to afford appreciative acknowledgment of the gems and beauties of the opera rendered by human voices, they are awakening to the majestic grandeur of full and proper interpretations of living orchestral instrumentations. Heretofore but little appreciation has been awarded this great branch of music, Foreigners visiting our theatres were shocked and astonished that so much indifference existed in this direction, and marvelled that both dramatic and operatic managements seemed to pay no sincere or honest regard for the tastes of the limited few who were trained to grow ecstatic over the rendition of the well appointed orchestra, in accompaniments or between the acts. He rightly amazed that the audiences accepted the commencement of an orchestral performance as the signal of a brief occasion inaugurated to rest their wearied eyes over the auditorium, or to set up a chattering conversation high above the dulcet strains of sweet toned and silver tongued instruments unmercifully belabored by heartless musicians, in a species of cold and lifeless enthusiasm—the performers only ambitious to get through the compositions attempted, and to partially hide in discordant sounds the gross lack of musical devotion and appreciation, with which their efforts were greeted. Those who, on the six musical occasions of the week, sat and listened in breathless ecstacy to the almost superhuman interpretations poured forth to ravish willing ears under the conjuration of a truly master baton, will bear with us in the assertion that the programme last night not be regarded with so much sinful neglect; that in itself it is worthy high place of consideration and concern, and should no longer be permitted to slumber as a necessary unnecessary adjunct to an evening's entertainment.

The programme of last night did not fully come up to that presented the previous evening, neither in point of variety or quality. Nor were the audience as keenly appreciative and as fully a live to the fine themes sent pealing like waves of musical thunder throughout the house to awaken the foundations in rattling echoes, or to the rapturously sweet and ravishing cadences sent soffling floating to find way to the innermost heart and force fitting welcome in a soul responsive. Not that there was any lack, for such in the people assembled—for there certainly were warm bursts of applause manifested and meaning encores awarded—but there was little gushing enthusiasm displayed, inasmuch as most of those present had recovered from the raptury of artistic rendition of the orchestra so full of genius and true merit, and could more passively drink in the intoxicating draught offered.

The overture of Lenora, *Beethoven*, opened the programme and was very finely presented, developing at once the power, culture and precision of the two score and more artists. A subdued and enchanting Air and Gavotte, *Bach*, was next performed, followed by the grand Reformation Symphony, *Mendelssohn*, which, next to the thrilling and soul-enkindling overture from *Rossini*'s pierce, *Littolf*, made the deepest impression on the audience. Several waltzes, overtures and serenades were produced in exquisite style but aside from making especial mention of the grand presentation of the Torch Dance, in C. minor, by *Rubinstein*, we think, as we confess, in common with many who have decidedly better ideas in musical matters, that criticism on such rendition would be purely gratuitous—at best they would not detract from the memory's pleasure of those who were at the feast, or especially gratify those who were unfortunate enough to deprive themselves of attendance. The Company left last night for New York, but promise an early return, and in the meanwhile we confidently look for a revival in instrumental music and orchestral development and improvement, in this city, as the natural result of the brilliant occasions just ended.

—In our notice of the first concert, the types of yesterday morning presented words which were not faithfully translated from our puzzling manuscript. We wrote of the "swards" of the song, but the types made it "unity"—a sort of union not commendable. An "elevated" taste appeared as "elaborate," instead. When we saw no element of "earth" in Wagner's music, the printers rendered it "water"—the most decidedly unlike order of all. But how are these little things to be helped, when our beautiful copper-plate MSS. falls into the inexperienced hands, which mistake plain English for some unknown tongue?

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting—Report of the Finance Committee—H. W. Mackey Endorsed.

A meeting of the Union Republican County Executive Committee, was held in the District Court room, yesterday. The meeting was called to order at three o'clock, W. S. Purviance in the Chair.

Mr. H. W. Oliver, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the final report of the Committee, from which it appears that the expenses of the Committee incurred during the year, and a number of bills from the preceeding had been paid, and that there still remained in the Treasury, $460.

The report was received.

Col. Calvin H. Stewart submitted the following:

Resolved, That the course of the Allegheny County delegation to the State Legislature in presenting the name of the Hon. R. W. Mackey for re-nomination to the important position of State Treasurer meets with our hearty approval, and we hereby emphatically ratify their action.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. McKelvy submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be tendered to H. W. Oliver for the very efficient manner in which he has managed our financial matters.

On motion of Col. T. M. Bayne, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a hall for Republican headquarters and report action to the Committee.

After the transaction of other business which was of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

Curious Real Estate Transaction—Alleged Heavy Fraud.

Yesterday a case of alleged fraud and false pretense of a sharp order was brought to the attention of Alderman McMasters, in a legal information. The prosecutor was John Ebner, of Braddocks Fields, and the defendants were James N. Brown, John P. Kilburn, and H. W. Jones. Ebner alleges that Jones, a stranger, negotiated with him for a piece of property, two and a half acres in Braddocks, including building, for $16,000. Brown occupied the property on a lease, and it was proposed to buy him off for $2,100. During the arrangements, Ebner alleges, he was induced to give Brown his note for $1,500 for sixty days, receiving in return therefore a sight draft for a similar amount, drawn by Jones on the Third National Bank of Baltimore, at ten days sight. The draft was protested, and has not, it is alleged, been paid. The note was discounted, when it is said Jones and Kilburn, who had been mixed up in the transaction, disappeared and have not been heard of since. Ebner finding that he would have to pay the $1,500 note, and having been, as he alleges, swindled in the transaction, made the information which resulted in the arrest of Brown, who gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing next Thursday. He avers his innocence of guilt in the matter, that so far as he is concerned, the whole transaction was in good faith, and that he is equally a victim with the prosecutor. The case will be further investigated next Thursday.

Whisky Cases.

In consequence of a lull in the proceedings against Sunday whisky sellers, that worthy class of community, it appears, had come to the conclusion that the authorities had "let up," to use a slang phrase, but such is not the case, as several of them will ascertain to their sorrow. Chief Hague yesterday made informations before the Mayor, charging Mrs. Greedy, Chas Steffens, Peter Sines, Robert Ramsey, Frank McLaughlin and Michael Flinn with selling liquor on Sunday. The actions were brought to recover the penalty of $50, and summonses were issued.

PETROLEUM NEWS.

The Third Sand Rock—The Parker's Landing District—Various Items.

THE THIRD SAND.

The *North Western Independent* says most persons, in drilling oil wells, sink them through the third sand. Ex-Sheriff Scott, who has sunk quite a number of wells, in sinking the well known as the Matilda, on Church run, concluded it would be best not to pass through the third sand entirely; consequently he stopped and tubed the well when he had reached near the lower edge or outer shell of the rock, and the consequence is the well starts off with favorable indications, bidding fair to prove a good well—better, in fact, than some others surrounding it. This is a subject which might be worthy of consideration on the part of oil men. It is said that the lower edge of the third sand rock is universally very hard and close—so close in fact that oil cannot penetrate it—thus forming a complete basin for holding the oil. When you pass third sand a softer rock is found which the oil may penetrate and thus flow away from the reach of the pump.

ABOUT WELLS.

The same paper publishes a list of seventy-five pumping wells in the region about Lawrenceburg, producing from five to one hundred barrels daily.

The engines, engine houses, &c., of the Enterprise wells, on the Robinson farm, which were destroyed some weeks ago by fire, have been replaced, and the wells are again pumping one hundred barrels of oil per day.

The Emlen well, owned by W. B. Robinson, of Kittanning, 1, producing sixty to sixty-five barrels daily.

The Alpine, a new well, on the river, below Guerilla and above the mouth of Bear creek, is reported as producing fifty barrels per hour, naturally. It is owned by citizens of Brady's Bend.

The Gaily well, on the Fox farm, commenced pumping on the 4th, and on the 8th was yielding seventy-five to eighty barrels. It is rated at about fifty-five barrels.

The Oil City *Daily Times* has the following items:

The "Red Hot" well at Pleasantville is still doing about 150 bbls per day, but it is thought, owing to the fact that so many wells are going down in its immediate vicinity, its production will be infringed upon.

A patent bit is being introduced in the oil regions whereby the sand can be taken from the wells without lifting the tools until the well is down a sufficient depth. The apparatus is being used in the vicinity of Pleasantville. It has not been officially reported upon by oil operators, and reports at present are for and against it.

Oil matters are exceedingly active at Story Farm, and considerable oil has been shipped from that point within the past few days—3,000 barrels on Monday.

The Parker district now averages over 1,300 barrels of oil daily. The new wells lately took prove to be better than the first strikes.

Three new wells will be tested on West Hickory this week. The excitement in that vicinity is increasing; and a large amount of territory is being leased and purchased by capitalists.

The new well on the Alamagoozleum tract, owned by Fisher, Bates & Co., was tested on Saturday, and is now producing five barrels per day.

At a recent sale of oil stocks in Philadelphia, 2,400 shares Northwestern Oil Company sold at one dollar for the entire lot.

The Cottage Hill Territory is dotted with derricks, rather too close together in some instances, but times are lively indeed in that neighborhood. When the new wells are ready for testing there will be some anxiety as to the result, in every part of the oil region.

The Woods Farm near Petroleum Centre, has now thirty producing wells with an average yield of seven barrels to each well.

The Fox well located on the Central Petroleum Company's Farm, belonging to Edward Fox, New York, is flowing from forty barrels to about twenty-five barrels, and has been torpedoed, but with what result we are not prepared to say.

A large number of old wells in the Pleasantville district are being put down to the sixth sand with good success in nearly every instance. This is stimulating the oil business in that place to a great extent. The *Gaslight* predicts lively times during the winter and next spring.

OIL SHIPMENTS.

The Titusville *Herald* states the estimated shipments of oil on the last rise of the river, from all points, is as follows:

From Tidioute	bbls. 8,000
Oleopolis	" 21,000
Oil City	" 12,000
All other points	" 10,000
Total	bbls. 51,000

Recent rains and the thaw having produced another "bulk rise" in the Allegheny—the second during the month—the same paper states that from present indications 20,000 to 25,000 bbls additional will be shipped, and that in any event the shipments by the river this month will reach fully 75,000 bbls.

The *Herald* adds: "Most of the oil shipped in the last water was of a gravity exceeding 46 degrees. Affected in passing Pittsburgh, however, it was subjected to a steaming process, and the gravity reduced to a point that would admit of the oil being applied on the 'gravity' contracts on which a 'corner' was expected the latter part of this month.

The total shipment by river this year, with the amount shipped and to be shipped this month, estimated, will be as follows:

	Barrels
In January	10,298
February	26,46
March	21,470
April	56,472
May	8,806
June	30,121
July	35,208
August	2,054
September	41,526
October	2,859
November	500
December	75,000
Total	310,714

This shipment is somewhat less than that for last year, but very nearly one-third the total amount that will be shipped to Pittsburgh this year by all routes.

Obituary.

We record with sadness the death of another of our oldest and most estimable citizens, Mr. David Irwin, of Squirrel Hill, who died at his residence on the twenty-fourth day of November. Mr. Irwin was born where he died, having passed his whole life in the same locality. His father settled at Squirrel Hill, now the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, then Pitt township, Westmoreland county, about one hundred years ago, long before the plan of the city of Pittsburgh was drawn. The subject of this notice was born in the month of November, A. D., 1800, and was, consequently, at the time of his death in his seventieth year. His early education was received under the direction of James Fleming, the teacher to whom many of our old men look back with feelings akin to filial love, and the seeds of future grace and expanded, for in all relations of life Mr. Irwin stood as a man of broad intelligence and strong understanding. His life was happy and useful. He lived surrounded by an affectionate family, in the midst of a community endeared to him and to each other by long association and many pleasant memories. He had suffered greatly for the last two years of his life, being by illness deprived of the full exercise of his limbs, and his death, while universally deplored, was not wholly unexpected.

He never mixed in politics nor won trophies on the battle field, but lived and died a plain honest man, doing in his day and generation all the good he could. So die the heroes of still life, their records written in grateful, loving hearts, and their works living in the eternity of effect which results from each good action. Upon his tomb might be written the proud epitaph, "He did his whole duty."

"Monopolies."

Rev. S. P. Linn delivered his lecture in Lafayette Hall last evening on "Monopolies." There was a tolerably fair audience, which was composed about equally of ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer discussed, for about an hour and a quarter, monopolies in the church, manufactures, politics, literature, and newspapers, and denounced in no very measured terms "gold rings," "oil corners," "whisky rings," &c. We could not endorse all that was said in the course of the lecture, but many things were alluded to which will attract greater attention in a very few years than they do now. In some respects, the patronage which rent the Church of Scotland in 1843 was less objectionable than "the nepotism or favoritism" which is so frequently exercised "in the interest of certain ecclesiastical institutions." The composition of the lecture was almost unexceptionable, but the manner of its delivery might be considerably improved. It is proper to add that the audience gave frequent demonstrations of approval.

Home Circle.

This is the time of the year of any other the most delightful to the members of the home circle, who, large and small, anxiously look forward to the holiday gifts expected from loving hearts and liberal hands. That the presents will be bestowed in a generous spirit and on a magnificient scale, is fully evinced by the number of Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs, already selected for that purpose at H. Kleber & Bro.'s establishment, and deliverable on Christmas Day. And indeed, what can give greater delight to the entire members of the household, or more lasting, genuine and refined enjoyment than a fine Piano or Organ? The stock of these two famous brands of instruments, laid in by the Messrs. Kleeber & Bro., is very large and choice, and the prices are such that every man, of even small means, is enabled to gratify the laudable desire of their families for a first class musical instrument.

Dexter Washing Machins.

It has no equal. It is simple, cheap, durable and effective. Selling rapidly—75 machines per week.

Also, Wringers, Clothes-horses, &c.

This Machine is sold on monthly payment, at R. H. LONG'S, Agent, No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny city.

County Rights for sale. 3

Pier, Dannals & Co. deliver their delicious cream ale to all parts of the city, Birmingham, and Allegheny, and ship promptly by rail and boat. Their office is at the Oregon Brewery, on Stevenson st.reet, whither all communications should be addressed.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.—The furnishment of a dwelling No. 6 Gay alley, near Swift's church, Beaver street, Allegheny, will be sold on to-day (Friday), at 2 o'clock P. M., by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Wm. B. Phillips, late Postmaster at Cambridge, Md., has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and fined three thousand four hundred dollars for embezzlement.

—The Free Traders of Detroit had a meeting yesterday and perfected the organization of a league. They adopted a declaration of principles similar to that of the American Free Trade League.

—Dr. Oliver, an Englishman of prominence, was shot and killed at Charlotteville, yesterday morning by George Vera Cruz of Fayette, Ky., who charged him with having seduced his daughter while visiting his house some months ago.

—In the case of the steamer Triumph, formerly the rebel ram Atlanta, the court in Philadelphia, yesterday morning, decided that it had no jurisdiction; that no vessel of war can be held for a debt of wages due to a sailor. The ship was accordingly discharged.

—In the case of Seymour E. Smith, of Buffalo, New York, a bankrupt, Judge Hall of the United States District Court, Wednesday, declared that the making up of a general assignment without preference by an insolvent debtor was an act of bankruptcy.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Cotton active and firm at 24½@24¾c for middlings, sales of 7,600 bales; receipts 6,256 bales; exports of 6,081. Flour quiet at $4,70@5,70@6. Lard scarce; tierce at 19@19½c, keg at 21¾@23. Other articles unchanged. Gold 122¾. Sterling 9¾. New York sight exchange discount.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—Cattle receipts 500 head, and the market active at 5½@7c for ordinary to fair; 7¾@7¾c for good to extra; 9½@11c for Christmas stockers. Hogs dull at $10@11. Sheep active; western 3½@4¼c; Canada 5@6c for Christmas.

DIED:

LEA—On Thursday morning, at one o'clock, LAWRENCE M. LEA, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, J. W. Lea, No. 19 Fourth street, (formerly Hay) THIS MORNING, at ten o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GRENELEF—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 15th, at 9 o'clock, THOMAS R. GRENELEF, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 29 Chartiers street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 17, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HINDS—On Thursday morning, Dec. 16th, MARY JANE HINDS, wife of Hon. Thos. Hinds in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Dec. 18th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Twelfth ward. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

H. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

UNDERTAKERS, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of Funeral furnishing goods furnished on most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, 100 and 102 DIAMOND ALLEY and 63 and 65 GRANT AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN WAREROOMS will be found replete with every imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $8 to $100. Hearses prepared for funerals. CHARLES & PEEBLES Jr. Carriages furnished, also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 444 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. and

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE, December 17, 1869:

Alexander J B
Anderson A
Arnold A & Co
Bell Thos
Burns Patrick
Briers Martin
Black Jno
Brown Wm S
Brown Wm S
Bloxy Jno
Carr Pat H
Cocain Miss M J
Craig John
Caffery David
Any Wm
Duffy J E
Drum Michael
Davis Mrs B
Davis Miss A
Davis Miss M
Dean Wesley
Evans Martha
Forester Wm
Gr ffiths E
Green Geo
Glenn E
Gordon A
Harmon S
Hare An a E
Hall Susan Oliver
Howard D C
Hasper A B
Hinds G
Hughes Thos
Kinney & W
Kelley Jno
Kelley Jno
Le George
L dunne Mrs D
Miller Wm
Miller J
Moorley R
Mant Jno
Meyer Jno
Mc Cormick J As
McBride Mr F
McGinnes W H
McKee Mrs L
McDonald H R
Morraw Mrs M
McMaster F
McKelvey
Nann Miss T
Norr Lie Miss L
Potts Mrs M
Phillips Miss M
Reed Mrs Sarah
Ross Annie
Shunk Francis
Sutley Miss A
Sheppard Jas
Shelair S H
Sheers Mrs M A
Slicker Mrs E
Slicker Mrs E
Stewart A
Tush Jno
Williams Mrs A
Williams E D
Waters A
Wayney Wm
Watkins Miss A

PHILLIP ROEHR, P. M.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBIT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office, 882 PENN STREET.

Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

NOW COMPLETE

d4

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Would do well to call and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at

W. G. DUNSEATH'S,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

de14 56 FIFTH AVENUE.

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Reference required. Call at 100 CRAWFORD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—A PARTNER.—With a small capital in a fire brick (slate clay) manufactory in successful operation. Address, at THIS OFFICE, D. AND S. 3

WANTED.—SITUATION.—As BOOK KEEPER, ASSISTANT, or to arrange and close books and accounts. Address, J. MILLER, 101 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

WANTED.—From March or April next, THREE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with boarding, for five adults persons, in a genteel private family, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, No. 5 GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED.—A few young Energetic LADIES to solicit orders for a good work. Can earn from $10 to $15 a week. For particulars, address F., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A Gentleman and LADY BOARDERS to occupy a comfortable room, on second floor, with boarding, at reasonable rates, in a very pleasant locality, Allegheny City. Address C. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.

H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Practical Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 30,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$40,000 to Loan in large or small amounts. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—TO BORROW.—